

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND  
Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No. 1892.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853.

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**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—Notice is hereby given to the GRADUATES, that the ADMISSION TO DEGREES will take place in the Large Hall of King's College, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6th, at 2 p.m.  
By order of the Senate,  
R. W. ROTHSCHILD, Registrar.  
Somerset House, April 18, 1853.

CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.**—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION AND SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN Daily from Ten till Five, and will CLOSE on Saturday, May 7th. Admission, Is.—  
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—Their NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, on MONDAY, April 25th. Admittance, Is. Catalogue, 6d.—  
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ALFRED CLINT, Honorary Secretary.  
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

**PANTHEON, Oxford Street.**—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—Pictures are now received for Exhibition and Sale at the Fine Arts Gallery at any period of the year, subject to the usual fee of 10s., which admits any number. Further particulars may be obtained at the Gallery. The Proprietors are not responsible for fire, loss, or casual accidents.  
April 1853.—J. F. GILBERT, Director.

**ART UNION OF LONDON.**—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art, will be held at the Theatre Royal Lyceum (by the kind permission of Charles Mathews, Esq.) on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 for 12 o'clock precisely. The receipt for the current year will procure admission.

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## REVIEWS.

*Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Western Pacific, including the Feejees and others Inhabited by the Polynesian Negro Races, in H.M.S. 'Havannah.'* By John Ephraim Erskine, Capt. R.N. With Maps and Plates. Murray.

The rapid progress of the British settlements in Australia and New Zealand has given a new interest and importance to the island groups of the Western Pacific. Already a brisk traffic has sprung up between the colonies and several of the islands, to which the gold discoveries can only give a partial and temporary check. Christian missionaries are successfully spreading religion and civilization in these regions. The island of New Caledonia, from its position and the excellence of its harbours, may be considered as commanding the communications of Australia with India, China, Panama, and California. The increased intercourse by steam navigation between all these countries will diffuse commercial and political life throughout the Western Pacific, with its multitudinous islands. The principal groups are the Samoan, Feejee, Loyalty, Tongan or Friendly Islands, the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia. To all the tract between the meridian of Tonga and New Guinea, the French have given the general name of Melanesia, from the dark colour of the native races. The British government has recently established a separate naval command for the Australian station, the limits of which are, on the north, the 10th degree of south latitude, on the east the meridian of the 170th degree of west longitude, on the south the Antarctic circle, and on the west the meridian of the 75th degree of east longitude. As soon as the pacification of New Zealand had been completed under the admirable government of Sir George Grey, the British ships previously retained in that colony were disposable for other duty. A regular periodical inspection of all the islands in the Australian station was determined on, and the first cruise with this object was made by Captain Erskine, in H.M.S. *Havannah*, in 1849, of which this volume contains the record. Hitherto, as the author remarks, our information concerning the islands of Melanesia has been confined to a few missionary notices, and exaggerated accounts of atrocities committed against the persons and property of Europeans, who are generally represented as peaceful traders. Of some of the groups, as the Navigators' and Feejeean, valuable accounts are contained in the narrative of the United States' Exploring Expedition, under Lieutenant Wilkes, in 1839 and 1840. M. Dumont d'Urville, in the course of his second voyage round the world, about the same period, passed a fortnight among the Feejees, and has published detailed notices of these islands and their inhabitants; and so also, even more recently, has Sir Edward Belcher, in his 'Narrative of the Voyage of the *Sulphur*.' In some of the journals of earlier navigators there are scattered notices of others of the Melanesian islands, and of these the most valuable are contained in the voyages of our own illustrious Captain Cook, whose discoveries first attracted the attention of Europe to these regions. Some of the islands had, however, been visited and described long before his time. The enterprising voyager,

Quiros, so early as 1606, explored some parts of these seas. In 1643 the Feejees were first seen by Tasman, the Dutch discoverer, and named by him Prince William's Islands. Little permanent attention was paid to these regions by other European nations until the voyages of Bougainville in 1768, and Cook in 1770 and subsequent years. Of the discoveries and visits of other navigators towards the close of last century, Captain Erskine gives a brief account in his introductory chapter. In 1797 the missionary ship *Duff*, commanded by Captain Wilson, first carried Christian missionaries to some of the islands, under the auspices of the London Society. Since that time missions have been established by various Christian churches, and the heathenism of the people is gradually disappearing under the influence of religion and civilization.

In Williams's narrative of missionary enterprise, and in the official reports of the London Society, many interesting notices will be found of the progress of truth in these regions, and of its influence on the character and habits of the native races. Within the last few years Bishop Selwyn, of New Zealand, has made two voyages to the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and the Loyalty group, in a small vessel of 23 tons, taking back with him to Auckland for education several young natives, who it is hoped will be the means of introducing a better organized system of Christian instruction than could be attained by the efforts of European strangers. But meanwhile it is very gratifying to have Captain Erskine's testimony to the great amount of good which has been effected through the agency of the missionaries of the London and of the Wesleyan Societies. Many of the chiefs and people have embraced Christianity, and have abandoned cannibalism, polygamy, idolatry, and other Pagan rites and customs. Even in Eromango, where the enterprising and devoted Williams fell a martyr, there is now a Christian church, and from Samoa, the head quarters of the London mission, native teachers have been sent to many new stations, which are regularly visited in a ship belonging to the Society. Captain Erskine observes that from the influence the native missionaries have always acquired wherever they have been placed, it cannot be doubted that ere long a regular footing will be obtained in all these groups for the dissemination of Christianity. Commerce and civilization must here, as elsewhere, follow in the train, and the islands of the Western Pacific will take their place in the political history of that quarter of the world. Of the present condition and the prospects of the Feejee Islands, the most populous of the groups, and one of the latest to be touched by the influences of civilization, the following encouraging account is given:—

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will be ere many generations shall have passed, by habits of civilization and the Christian religion.

"The two principal islands of the group, all of which are lofty, picturesque, and fruitful, are Viti-Levu (Great Feejee), which is 85 miles long by 40 broad, and Vanua Levu (Great Land), 95 miles by 25 or 30; and there are besides nearly one hundred inhabited islands of all sizes, containing a population which has been variously estimated at from 75,000 to 300,000 souls, the mean of these numbers being probably not far from the truth. In the smaller islands forming the eastern or windward division, the Wesleyans are rapidly succeeding in the work of conversion, but the great majority of the inhabitants of the larger islands are systematically addicted to bloodshed and cannibalism, to a degree not generally believed by civilized nations, and which indeed may be said scarcely to admit of exaggeration. In proportion, however, as they surpass the neighbouring people of this ocean in the practice of these vices, do they exhibit their superiority in energy, intelligence, and a knowledge of the useful arts; and it may be questioned if this race, which seems to differ more intellectually than physically from the African negro, be not pre-eminently that one of the Pacific capable of the highest degree of rational civilization."

The first place at which Captain Erskine touched after leaving Auckland was Niue, or Savage Island, the visit to which was one of exciting interest, as it was the first opportunity that most of the crew of the *Havannah* had of seeing completely savage life. It was long before the natives could be induced to leave their canoes, but when once on board they soon felt themselves at ease, and some curious scenes took place:—

"They soon made themselves at home on deck, although evidently unaccustomed to the motion of a ship, not having what seaman call their sea legs. The quarter-boats attracted immediate attention, and were visited with much interest, and at last one or two were coaxed down on the main deck. Here they broke out into cries of astonishment and delight, but were not at first quite assured of their safety. One only ventured below into the gun-room, and he insisted upon somebody holding him by the hand, as if to secure him from injury. One of the quartermasters first performed this office, but on entering the gun-room he transferred himself to Lieut. Pollard, who soon set him at his ease. He seemed frightened at my dog, and I doubt if he had ever seen one before, and a little so of a monkey and the sheep; but his amazement at the variety of objects was at first so great, that it was difficult to distinguish which were novel and which were not. The officers soon dressed him up, first in an old hat, and afterwards in a shirt and a pair of trowsers, and he was perfectly delighted with his appearance in a looking-glass. He was offered biscuit, which he would not eat, and a glass of wine, which he tasted but spat out immediately with disgust, making signs that it burned his throat. Many curious things were given to him, such as steel pens, pins, pomatum pots, &c., all of which he declined as useless, although he would have taken one of the latter if he could have affixed it to his breast as an ornament. On coming on deck again he was frantic with joy, and on the drums and fifes being ordered up, and playing a lively air, he danced, with a naked countryman of his own and one of our crew, what might well have passed for an Irish jig, keeping perfect time with the changes of the tune; and he afterwards executed by himself a kind of dance, probably a war-dance, with one of the double-handed swords spoken of before.

"While this was going on, two of his canoe-mates were wandering about the main-deck, where the carpenters were at work, and who, after exhibiting the use of their tools, had imprudently neglected to put them away. A chisel was accordingly too great a temptation to one of our visitors, who snatched it up, and jumped overboard, through the port. Our friend soon found it out by

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some means or other; for he followed in full costume, and all the canoes shoved off a little way from the ship. I lowered a cutter, and sent Lieut. Payne to try to secure the chisel, more with the desire of showing our disapproval of the theft than recovering an article of such small value. The first canoe he pulled to pointed to the real offender, who paddled quickly to the shore, followed more leisurely by the others; and finding the chase would, even if successful, be a long one, I recalled our boat. I was sorry for this incident, as it was almost the only instance of dishonesty which occurred during the whole day. Indeed, for such a wild people, they seemed to have a remarkable regard for the rights of property. I was told that the same man who stole the chisel had shown a desire to appropriate one of the boatswain's axes; but I believe in both cases he would have proposed a bargain if he had had anything to give in exchange. Our people thought, from a little distrust of us in the first instance, that the islanders were willing enough to receive, but forget to give an equivalent; but nothing of the kind was attempted during our barter. Somewhat ashamed of the trash we had given them in exchange, I repeatedly threw out of the stern windows black bottles, with a few fish-hooks attached, intending them as a free gift. They were eagerly seized; but invariably one or two spears were thrust upon me, whether I would or no; the canoes which had dropped astern to pick up the bottles, paddling up with all their might to fulfil their share of the bargain. They seemed to have equal confidence in each other. If one could not pick up a bottle, he hailed a friend, who jumped overboard and secured it; nor was there any quarrelling or disputing among themselves. At the same time property appeared to be special, as the man or boy who handed up any article always received and appropriated what was given for it; nor did there seem to be any jealousy as to the very different prices received for the same description of things. Altogether they impressed me very favourably with their dispositions; nor did they seem to be at all wanting in natural capacity."

At Apia, the chief town of Upolu, one of the Samoan Islands, there is an English consul, the same Mr. Pritchard who was at Tahiti when the French attacked that island, and whose resolute defence of the interests of Queen Pomare caused so violent a feeling against England on the part of Louis Philippe's government. The Americans also have a consul at Apia, Mr. Williams, a British subject, son of the martyr of Eromango:—

"In the evening I landed, and visited Mr. Pritchard, who resides in a small but commodious house in the bay, situated on a piece of ground at a short distance from the village, which he had purchased from one of the chiefs as the site of the British consulate.

"Mr. Pritchard, whose consular authority at this time extended over the Society, Friendly, and Navigators' Islands, had, by orders of our Government, exchanged his residence at Tahiti, in the former group, after the establishment of the French protectorate in that island, to his present one in Upolu, where, as mentioned before, he arrived in July, 1845. It may be readily supposed that the arrival of such a functionary was not by any means agreeable to the lawless Englishmen who were accustomed, in greater numbers than at present, to infest these islands; and that, as Mr. Pritchard complains, every effort was made by men of that description to prejudice the chiefs and people against him. For a considerable time, therefore, no one was found willing to sell, or even to lease (an arrangement which is partly understood), a plot of ground on which to erect a dwelling. The nature of his appointment seems not to have been properly explained to the chiefs, and other causes concurred to make his situation very disagreeable. He had brought with him from Tahiti several young horses and mares, the first ever seen by the inhabitants, who were perfectly ignorant of their use; and these, running about wild, and breaking

through enclosures intended only to keep out pigs, destroying the young breadfruit-trees and frightening the children, excited at last the anger of the natives, who took revenge by spearing one or two of them during the night. No compensation could be obtained, for the perpetrators were never discovered; but the Samoans are a gentle and a polite people, and matters soon improved. In July, 1846, for instance, a British schooner (the *Breeze*, of Hobart Town) having been wrecked on the reef near Apia, and plundered by the people of the neighbourhood of several articles, these were not only recovered by the exertions of Mr. Pritchard and the missionaries, but the natives submitted to a fine of 300 dollars, or an equivalent in cocoa-nut oil, imposed by the consul on his own authority. It may indeed be doubted if, on many parts of the coast of civilized England, an affair of the kind would have been so easily and satisfactorily settled.

"Mr. Pritchard was soon enabled to procure from the chief to whom the land belonged, first a lease, and afterwards the sale, of as much ground as he required for his residence at Apia, and he has since acquired some private property near Salafata, which he has stocked with cattle. Captain Maxwell, of H.M.S. *Dido*, who passed a fortnight among the Samoan islands in January, 1848, anxious to remove from the minds of the natives all doubts as to the true position of Mr. Pritchard, accompanied him to the principal stations in the islands of Upolu and Savaii, and presented him to the several chiefs as Her Majesty's consul. The nature of the duties, as well as the rights connected with the office, having been explained to them, he was everywhere well received, and his influence being now fully established, there can be no doubt that it may be constantly exercised to the advantage both of his own countrymen and the inhabitants of the islands."

The following picture of what was seen at one of the Friendly or Tonga Islands, is a specimen of the scenes witnessed throughout the cruise, and we give it as conveying a graphic idea of the topics which occupy a large portion of Captain Erskine's narrative:—

"One of the vagrant Englishmen who frequent the various groups of islands in this sea, for the sake of enjoying a life of rude freedom without any care but for the present, was found residing in the village. He was a blacksmith, and had practised his trade here and at the Feejees for more than twenty years, having once owned, by his own account, a small vessel, in which he moved about from place to place. His house here, which was small but comfortable, he described as having cost him in goods, such as muskets, powder, shot, axes, &c., as much as 70*l.* When absent he leaves it unprotected, claiming it on his return, and turning out any persons who may then be occupying it, whom he also requires to make good any damage his property may have sustained. The restraint of living among a Christian community was evidently too great for him, and he lauded the society and disposition of the heathen part of the population over those of the converts. Some pique or jealousy of the missionaries and their influence evidently contributed to this feeling, as he complained of their interference in his trade as affecting his interests, which could hardly be the case, as the residence of a tradesman of good character would be always a great advantage to families who retain European habits, and must have many wants which he could supply."

"We had an agreeable walk back to Nukualofa, where, previous to returning on board, we visited the grave of poor Captain Croker. His remains lie close to the mission chapel, and a headboard with a plate of copper, which we renewed, records the date of his melancholy death.

"The gentlemen of the mission accompanied me on board to dinner, to which I also invited Mumui and old Vaca-teu-ola. Although dressed in native costume (a flowing robe of native cloth), leaving shoulders and chest exposed, their behaviour at table was that of finished gentlemen. We had a good deal of conversation, carried on, of course,

through the missionaries, on the subject of old dignities and family names in Tonga, the chief relating the origin of many of the latter, and Vaca-teu-ola explaining that his name, literally translated, meant 'the canoe that is successful in catching the sharks.' They seemed pleased at being interrogated on these points, and to have an opportunity of talking of their family connexions and dignities, which are evidently still highly valued, and were so much flattered by our attention to these minutiae, that they declared, before going away, that they had never been treated so like chiefs before by any strangers.

"Our drums and fifes attracted, as usual, a great share of attention, the soft sound of the former, according to them, excelling all other music. Although the evening was cool, and Mumui was suffering from a pulmonary complaint, and seemed to feel the exposure to the dew, they would not leave the deck, but, unrolling the train of their robes, and wrapping it gracefully round the upper part of the body close up to the chin, somewhat after the manner of a Spanish cloak, stood listening to the music, looking like beautifully draped statues, until it was time to depart. A few rockets completed the entertainment and added to their gratification; and, as we were to sail in the morning, many adieus and good wishes were exchanged on all sides ere they were rowed away to the shore."

At New Caledonia, a gratifying instance was observed of the accuracy of the observations and records of the great English navigator, Captain Cook:—

"11th September.—At 8·30 A.M., the wind being light from the north-east, we made the high land of New Caledonia, then not more than five or six leagues distant, the summits of the hills being quite obscured by thick clouds, and at 9 saw the outer reef, which we found afterwards encircled the whole island, and not merely the south-western side, as the imperfect chart in use would indicate.

"Several small sandy islets composed that part of the barrier which first presented itself to our view, 'connected,' as Captain Cook says, 'by reefs, in which appeared some openings from space to space'; and a few minutes later, I was enabled still further to verify the correctness of our great circumnavigator's description of this part of the coast, by describing, 'in one of the small isles, an elevation like a tower; and over a low neck of land within the isle many other elevations, resembling the masts of a fleet of ships.' These 'elevations,' which would have seemed even more remarkable to us had we not already seen the extraordinary trees at Uea, were a cluster of the tall 'araucaria,'—that on the small island being a single tree of the same species, which, rising from out of some low bushes, resembled, through the haze, the tall chimney of a steam-engine. It was with some surprise that I gazed upon this singular object, which our position identified as the same seen by Captain Cook seventy-five years before. At noon on that day the *Resolution* was in lat. 20° 41' S. and long. 19° 8' east of the observatory isle at Balad, or 165° 34' E. from Greenwich. Having stood in-shore with a light easterly wind till sunset, at which time the ship was between two or three leagues off the land, the elevation was seen on one of the western islets. As at noon on this day, after having passed through the reef passage, our position was lat. 20° 51' S., long. 165° 16' E., and the islet bore due east of us, there can be but little doubt of its identity, and that the ravages of time have spared this curious beacon, which, having given the name of 'One Tree Island' to the spot on which it stands, is well known as a valuable mark for the reef passages by the traders who now frequent the coast."

Of the ethnology, language, customs, religion, and traditions of the Melanesian races many interesting notices are given throughout the volume. For these we must refer to the work itself, as we do not find any brief extract containing the substance of the various and

important information communicated by the author.

But the following notice of one of the scenes at a masquerade in one of the Feejee islands exhibits the cleverness and humour of the natives. It is contained in the narrative of an English sailor, John Jackson, who was found by Captain Erskine living among the islanders, and who prepared a narrative full of curious matter, and written in a lively and truth-like style, which is given as an appendix to the volume. Speaking of the customs of the Feejeeans, Jackson says:—

"They sometimes amuse themselves with masquerades. I remember at one of the public masquerades, an individual who took the character of a white man, and performed it so well, that he caused great mirth. He was clothed like a sailor, armed with a cutlass, and as a substitute for bad teeth (which is a proverbial characteristic of white men amongst these people), he had short pieces of black pipe-stems placed irregularly, which answered very well. The nose on his mask was of a disproportionate length (which they also say is another prominent feature, adding nothing to the beauty of white men). His hat was cocked on three hairs, in the sailor fashion, and made from banana leaves. In his mouth was a short black pipe, which he was puffing away as he strolled about, cutting the tops of any tender herb that happened to grow on either side. This masquerade is carried on by the slaves when they bring in the first fruits and offer them to the king; and even at such times, when allowance is made for not being over scrupulous in paying the accustomed deference to superiors, they nevertheless keep a little guard over themselves, and behave with more or less decorum. But this mimicking sailor acted his part cleverly, and paid no attention whatever to decorum, but strutted about puffing away at his pipe as unconcerned as though he was walking the forecastle. He detached himself from the crowd, flourishing his cutlass about, and gaping alternately in all quarters, as though he was a stranger just arrived, when some of the masqueraders reminded him that he was in the presence of Tui Drekeete. He immediately asked who Tui Drekeete was, and could not be made to understand, till some of them looked in the direction the king was sitting, when he pointed (which is greatly against the rules), and asked if that was the 'old bloke,' walking up to him bolt upright and offering his hand, which the king smilingly shook. The sailor then told him he had better take a whiff or two with him, as it was the best tobacco he had smoked for many a day. The king, willing to make the best of the amusement, took the pipe, the spectators making the air ring again with their shouts and laughter, 'Vavala gi dina, dina sara' (a real white man, a real white man). The sport then broke up, by the spectators rushing upon the masqueraders, each trying to get the mask of the character he most admired. There were many candidates for the sailor's mask, and the poor fellow got a tremendous mauling by one pulling one way and one another, to the great amusement of all present."

The few concluding sentences of Captain Erskine's journal will give a high idea of his ability, judgment, and good feeling, which indeed are conspicuous throughout the narrative, and lead the reader to wish that all British exploring expeditions were commanded by officers of the same spirit and experience. The only defect in the *Havannah*'s equipment was the absence of any naturalist or scientific observer, whose reports would have added materially to the interest and value of such a cruise:—

"In thus concluding the account of the *Havannah*'s first visit to the islands of the Western Pacific, in which we have, happily, no one case of sickness or accident to record, I may be pardoned for alluding to one or two other circumstances, which will allow those who have been engaged in the cruise to

look back upon it with satisfaction. That the ship, although necessarily placed on more than one occasion in positions of some little difficulty, has never touched the ground, nor sustained damage of any kind, must be in great measure attributed to the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Hilliard, the master, whose attention to all his various duties, even when required to pass nearly whole days at the mast-head, was unremitting. But the most gratifying circumstance of all, is that of never having had occasion, during a tolerably constant intercourse with savage people of very various dispositions, to make use of or even to exhibit, except for amusement, the superiority of our arms. The fact that no punishment of any individual of our people for misconduct towards the natives was ever required, must be allowed to furnish a proof, not merely of a great improvement in manners, but of the excellent temper and good conduct of the officers and men whom I had the pride to command.

"If we have assisted in impressing the minds of men, generally so observant of character as barbarians, with a respect for order and justice, and in enabling them to distinguish between the infamous class of whites from whom they have in most cases derived their first notions of miscalled civilization, and Europeans of education and conduct, our cruise will not have been without its results."

The volume is illustrated by charts and by plates, most of the latter being coloured lithograph engravings, which show the shades of difference between the hues of the Polynesians and the more or less mixed negro races of the Melanesian groups. Captain Erskine's journal is one of the freshest and most interesting books of travel we have lately seen, valuable for the information it contains, and written in a style and spirit which the reader cannot but approve and admire.

#### *Lectures on Political Atheism.* By Lyman Beecher, D.D. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.

THIS is a remarkable book, both in its matter and in the circumstances to which it owes its origin. It reveals a state of society in America of which many in this country have little idea. Atheism and Socialism have been gradually assuming a position dangerous both to the religious and political institutions of the United States, where liberty has every facility for degenerating into licentiousness. The vast number of refugees from continental Europe have carried with them across the Atlantic principles very different from those of the pilgrim fathers, whose influence has hitherto been powerful on the moral and social as well as the political condition of the great Republic. The wild theories imported from abroad have found favour with multitudes of native Americans, and an organized system of hostility to the civil, social, and religious institutions of the country exists, the principle of which Dr. Beecher designates political atheism. By the press, by public lectures, and other means, the leaders of these movements have been labouring, with ceaseless energy and partial success, to sap the foundations at once of social order and of religious truth.

To meet and counteract the influence of this political atheism, the civil authorities and the Christian churches in the States have been called to take active public measures. It was in aid of this good cause that Dr. Beecher delivered in some of the great towns of the Union the lectures which are now published. Of the extent to which the evil threatened to grow, and of the efforts to counteract it, the following statement is given in one of the lectures:—

"I can only say that in Boston and New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and through New England and the Middle States, such an organisation was as open and as well known as that of Christian Churches, and no formal proof was needed at the time these lectures were delivered. Their plans were avowed in their books, and tracts, and newspapers, and inculcated in their temples of reason, discussed in their weekly meetings, and threatened as an achievement which was near, even at the door.

"It was boasted that in Boston there were six hundred men on their side, ready to pledge their property for the propagation of their principles; and they actually petitioned the legislature for the charter of a college, to be established under their auspices. Of this combination many were young men, whose perversion extended sorrow and alarm through the city, and created for a time that kind of febrile action which precedes contempt of law, and insurrection. About this time the female apostle of atheistic liberty visited the city, and her lectures were thronged, not only by men, but even by females of respectable standing. And the effect of these lectures on such listeners was not the mere gratification of curiosity. She made her converts; and that, too, not among the low and vicious alone. Females of education and refinement, females of respectable standing in society, those who had been the friends and associates of my own children, were numbered among her votaries, and advocated her sentiments.

"In New York the effects of such efforts were still greater. Under the imposing title of 'the working-men,' the campaign was opened at the polls, and in some wards the atheistic ticket came near to succeeding. About the same time a society of philanthropists published a report on the miserable condition of abandoned females in the city, which produced a public meeting, attended by such high threats and furious denunciations, and emanations of atheistic liberty, and indications of popular fury, as threatened to supersede the protection of law, and to expose men of self-denying benevolence to personal violence.

"Such also, for a time, was the influence of the invidious distinction between working-men and others, and of the infidel trumpet-call to all the envious and vicious poor, that, to my certain knowledge, serious apprehension was felt by the most judicious and sagacious men, and measures were adopted to balance these invidious associations of working-men by other associations of correct principles, and thus to paralyse their power; and by lyceums, and libraries, and public lectures, to draw the youthful population of our cities from such pernicious influence to the paths of real science and virtue. It was as a humble effort in this countervailing movement that these lectures were composed and delivered, in which, at the time, no one supposed that the writer did 'so fight as one that beateth the air.'

"The unholy alliance has, I doubt not, felt the results of these various efforts in the reaction of a virtuous public sentiment, and has been restrained. But they are not disbanded; they have not abandoned their object. Their books, and tracts, and newspapers, are still at work, and they are waiting only the recurrence of such a moral atmosphere as may favour the bursting out of the contagion with new virulence and power. The existence of an extensive atheistic conspiracy in Germany, and other parts of Europe, following in the wake of pantheism, is two well known by all intelligent men to need any enlarged statement. Interesting particulars on this point are given in a recent letter of Professor Alexander, of Princeton, in the 'New York Observer.' A large body of European population in some of our leading cities are in perfect sympathy with this European movement. In Cincinnati, certain rationalistic Germans have avowed their purpose to abolish the Sabbath, and have commenced public banquets and theatrical exhibitions on that day.

"It is the testimony of the female champion of atheistic liberty, whose opportunity to feel the pulse of moral evil in the nation was unequalled,

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and whose spirit-stirring eloquence was well calculated to apply the torch to the concealed train, that atheistical education must and will come, either by public suffrage or by revolution.

"I wish it, however, to be understood, that it is not so much the power of this organisation as to its numerical force, or even its influence at the polls directly, that is to be feared, as its effect in creating and extending a poisonous leaven, which gradually and silently, but really and effectually, shall undermine the faith and moral principle of the nation, and prepare society for dissolution, which, in some eventful crisis, may suspend the attraction of the divine government, and cut the cords which bind us together as a nation.

"Their numbers, however, are not to be despised, including those who are intelligently committed, and those whose hearts and habits of evil so sympathise with them as to fall into and swell the channel of their river, by a natural affinity and a copious flood. Were all whom their designs and a coincidence of favouring circumstances might bring under their influence drawn out, it would develop a terrific numerical and physical power."

The lectures, delivered first at Boston, and afterwards at Cincinnati, have special reference to the peculiar state of feeling in America, but in their general substance they present in a popular form a summary of the evidences of natural and of revealed religion, applicable to any time or country. The titles of some of the fourteen lectures will sufficiently indicate the contents of the volume—Causes of Scepticism, The Perils of Atheism to the Nation, The Being and Attributes of God, The Necessity of a Revelation, The Bible a Divine Revelation, The Objections to the Inspiration of the Bible, Miracles, Prophecy. The closing lecture, entitled The Memory of Our Fathers, contains powerful appeals of patriotic and Christian eloquence. From the chapter on the Perils of Atheism we select an extract, which presents a characteristic specimen of the author's style, and of his manner of dealing with his subjects:—

"Let this pestilent philosophy, then, augment the moral obliquity of the lower classes of society by adding the sanction of principle to their perverted, impatient, alienated feeling. Let private property and inequality of condition be stigmatised as an artificial condition, the works of priests and lawyers, of Church and State—a vile civil and ecclesiastical aristocracy. Let the laws be traduced as systems of organized injustice and vile persecution, and the soothing accents of sympathy and hope be breathed upon the ear of suffering humanity by these dear lovers of the people. Let them inculcate on every heart the people's wrongs and their own magnanimous sympathy. Let their voice be heard without at the corners of the streets, at the chief places of concourse, at the opening of the gates, and in all the places of strong drink and inebriation, and sinks of pollution and infamy and woe—ascriving their suffering to priestcraft, and property, and marriage, and virtue, and law. Let them flatter the multitude of virtues which they do not possess, and eulogize as virtues their rank crimes, putting light for darkness and darkness for light. Let them praise one another, and denounce all whose concord with them does not promise aid to their project. Let them bargain their suffrage to ambitious demagogues, who care not by what ladder they rise, or what is demolished provided they ascend—upon condition that one good turn shall be repaid by another—until, by collusion and the concentration of evil forces, they gain the balance in some closely-contested election, with a sufficient mass of corrupt propensity, and evil-daring, and infatuated madness, to seize the moment to let out their experiment. Then, indeed, it will be but for a moment. But that moment will be the downfall of liberty, and the overturnings of revolution, and the infuriated pouring out of blood. It will be but a moment, and the indignation will have passed over; but, like the inundation,

it will find a paradise and leave behind it an utter desolation.

"If you think that such a crisis cannot come on our country, you have not studied the constitution of society, the character of man, the past history of moral causes, or the existing signs of the times. You have not read the glowing pages of specious argument, of powerful eloquence, of spirit-stirring indignation, pouring adventitious action upon the fever of the brain and the madness of the heart.

"Hear these Catilines harangue their troops in the five hundred thousand grog-shops of the nation, the temples and inspiration of atheistic worship: 'Comrades, patriots, friends—the time has come. Long have you suffered, and deeply, and in all sorts of ways. Property has been denied you that others might roll in splendour, and toil imposed that they might inherit ease, and poverty inflicted that they might be blessed with more than heart could wish; and, to add ignominy to fraud, and persecution to insult, your names are cast out as evil. You snatch the crumbs from their table, and they call it stealing; the momentary alleviation of your woes by stimulus, drunkenness; and your intercourse as free-born animals is branded with outlawry and burning shame; and all this by that intolerant aristocracy of wealth, religion, and law! You are miserable, and you are oppressed; but you hold in your own hand the power of redress. Those splendid dwellings and glittering equipages, those cultivated farms and cattle on a thousand hills, those barns bursting out with all manner of plenty, those voluptuous cities and stores crowded with merchandise, and boats and ships transporting wealth, and those banks and vaults of gold—are yours. You are the people: numbers are with you—votes are with you. Rise, freemen, rise! to the polls—to the polls, and all is yours!'

"It is true this levelling system would destroy the industry of the world. It would augment the number and aggravate the poverty of the poor, as it would expel the arts, banish commerce, stop the plough, and shut up the workshop, and send back the ruined race to skins, and bows and arrows. But what is all this to a short-sighted, infuriated population, who know only that they are miserable, and feel that all above them is invidious distinction and crime; and that to rise it is only necessary to grasp the pillars of society and pull it down? Is there no treason in breathing such doctrines upon the ear of discontented millions? It is throwing firebrands into a magazine.

"The number to whom these men and their doctrines have access are not duly considered by those who think that there is no danger. To the uninformed population of our cities, and mechanical and manufacturing establishments, as well as to our sparse frontier settlements, they pay a sedulous attention. To all the vicious, incensed by the outlawry of public sentiment, they send the tokens of their sympathy, the manuals of their instruction, and the trumpet-call to action, with unflinching confidence of their aid. Upon all the wretched young men whom pleasure has seduced from the right way, stung to madness and desperation by loss of character and blighted hopes—such as Catiline drew after him to overthrow the liberties of Rome—they may calculate without danger of deception."

Dr. Lyman Beecher has been long well known as one of the most distinguished divines of America, and he is the father of a family who worthily sustain his name and character. There are, we believe, no fewer than five sons in conspicuous stations as Christian ministers, and their influence, as we lately had occasion to mention in reviewing M. Pulszky's Journal (*ante*, p. 319), is very great in the Union. The authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has given a world-wide interest to the family name which she bears. It appears, from a notice attached to this volume, that in an interview with one of the publishers at Boston, Mrs. Stowe expressed a wish that the works of her father should be reproduced in England,

observing, at the same time, that "the lectures on political atheism contain some of the most earnest writing and powerful imagery ever produced." We heartily concur with this estimate, which is not the mere utterance of filial respect and affection. The 'New York Literary World,' in lately announcing the issue of a collected edition of the sermons and writings of Dr. Lyman Beecher, 'the Bon-anges of the Congregational Pulpit,' says, "it is easy to see in reading the strong, terse, eloquent sentences of this vigorous preacher, where his son the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and his daughter Mrs. Stowe, learned the secrets of their success in the literary and religious worlds. They are emphatically 'chips of the old block,' with more imagination than the father, but with the same wiry power and tenacity of purpose." It is the intention of Dr. Beecher, as stated in his preface to the present volume, to prefix to his works an autobiographical memoir, in which he will present a concise history of his life and times. From such a man the story of the past fifty years, during which time he has been in active life, will be a work of historical importance as well as of biographical interest. We are glad to find that, in spite of the gloomy features of American society, to which the subject of this volume calls attention, the general progress of civilization and Christianity during Dr. Beecher's time has been so great, that he says "should God in one night blot out the results of the last fifty years, we should think we had opened our eyes upon the desolation that Goths and Vandals had swept over our land and the world." In the advance of truth in his own country the author has been a noble standard-bearer, and we are not surprised at the influence which he has exercised, perceiving in the volume before us the marks of vigorous intellectual power and high moral worth.

*Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore.* Edited by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P. Vols. III. and IV. Longman and Co.

(Second Notice.)

THE first part of the diary contained in these volumes records Moore's journey to Italy in 1819, which he made so far as Milan in company with Lord John Russell. Although much in the society of Canova, Chantrey, and Jackson, during his stay in Rome, the remarks on the works of art are not above the level of the most casual gossip. Moore himself seems to have set up a reputation as a critic on the fine arts after his return; but if we are to judge of his claims by the criticisms here recorded, they rested on very slender grounds indeed. Many of the noblest works which must have come under his notice elicit no remark. For example, Leonardo da Vinci's *Last Supper*, in Milan, which even in its ruins is stamped with the broad impress of transcendent genius, is altogether passed over; while the commonplace *Abraham and Hagar* of Guercino, in the Brera, is recurred to again and again as a model of affecting expression. It is obvious Moore had little feeling for art or beauty in their highest forms. Many proofs of this are given; but his comment on Guido's exquisite *Beatrice Cenci* is sufficient. "In one of the rooms is the *Cencia* of Guido, with a strong expression of grief on the countenance!" It is, indeed, strange to find the journal of a man so well informed, and so full of observation and sensibility, containing so little to

elevate it above the memoranda of any one of the thousand tourists by whom Italy is annually "done." It does not in fact present any picture of the poet's own mind, being little better than a ledger of pictures and statues and buildings, of the people he saw, the fine ladies who chaperoned him, and what they said about this picture or that monument. Even the notices of his friend Byron are strangely scanty and disappointing. Their meeting, which took place at Byron's country house near Fusina, on the 7th October, 1819, is thus described :—

"He was but just up and in his bath; soon came down to me; first time we have met these five years; grown fat, which spoils the picturesqueness of his head. The Countess Guiccioli, whom he followed to Ravenna, came from thence with him to Venice by the consent, it appears, of her husband. Found him in high spirits and full of his usual frolicsome gaiety. He insisted upon my making use of his house at Venice while I stay, but could not himself leave the Guiccioli. He drest, and we set off together in my carriage for Venice; a glorious sunset when we embarked at Fusina in a gondola, and the view of Venice and the distant Alps (some of which had snow on them, redeneing with the last light) was magnificent; but my companion's conversation, which, though highly ludicrous and amusing, was anything but romantic, threw my mind and imagination into a mood not at all agreeing with the scene. Arrived at his palazzo on the Grand Canal, (he having first made the gondolier row round in order to give me a sight of the Piazzetta,) where he gave orders with the utmost anxiety and good nature for my accommodation, and dispatched persons in search of a laquis de place, and his friend Mr. Scott, to give me in charge to. No opera this evening. He ordered dinner from a traiteur's, and stopped to dine with me. Had much curious conversation with him about his wife before Scott arrived. He has written his memoirs, and is continuing them; thinks of going and purchasing lands under the Patriotic Government in South America. Much talk about Don Juan; he is writing a third canto; the Duke of Wellington; his taking so much money; gives instances of disinterested men, Epaminondas, &c., &c., down to Pitt himself, who—

"as minister of state, is  
Renown'd for ruining Great Britain gratis."

"At nine o'clock he set off to return to La Mira, and I went with Mr. Scott to two theatres; at the first a comedy, *Il Prigioniero de Newgate*, translated from the French; at the second, a tragedy of Alfieri, *Ottavia*; actors all disagreeable. Forgot to mention that Byron introduced me to his Countess before we left La Mira: she is a blonde and young; married only about a year, but not very pretty."

The next day Byron came to Venice and dined with Moore :—

"Showed us a letter which his Countess had just received from her husband, in which, without a word of allusion to the way in which she is living with B., makes some proposal with respect to money of B.'s being invested in his hands, as a thing advantageous to both; a fine specimen of an Italian husband."

"What the husband wants is for Lord B. to lend him 1000L at five per cent.; that is, give it to him; though he talks of giving security, and says in any other way it would be an *avrillemento* to him!"

He visits Byron again at his country house on the 11th of the same month, and on this occasion receives the first part of the famous 'Memoirs,' which he says Byron gave him, "to make what use I please of them." It appears, from the subsequent entries, that these 'Memoirs' were very freely handed about for perusal among Moore's friends, both male and female, to such an extent, indeed, that Moore had them copied as a security against their being lost. Indeed, it almost

looks as though Moore traded for popularity in the high circles upon his possession of them. In this, rather than in subsequently assenting to their destruction, he appears to have erred; for if, as we are told, these 'Memoirs' were intended only for publication after the poet's death, their circulation among so wide a circle of fashionable gossips was scarcely justifiable; just so much publicity being thereby given to their contents as to do harm, without affording to any one who was injured the means of refutation or redress. That nothing material was lost by their suppression is now certain; but containing, as they did, Byron's own account of the saddest circumstances of his life, it is a moot question whether their total destruction was prudent or proper. It is not likely that the dignified silence which has all along been maintained on the other side will ever be broken, but so long as there existed the possibility of such an occurrence, it would have been well to have, at all events, preserved these memoranda :—

"In these 'Memoirs,'" says Moore, in his 'Life of Byron,' "which it was thought expedient for various reasons to sacrifice, he gave a detailed account of all the circumstances connected with his marriage, from the first proposal to the lady, till his own departure, after the breach, from England. In truth, though the title of 'Memoirs,' which he himself gave to that manuscript, conveys the idea of a complete and regular piece of biography, it was to this particular portion of his life that the work was principally devoted. The chief charm, indeed, of that narrative was the melancholy playfulness—melancholy, from the wounded feelings so visible through its pleasantness—with which events unimportant and persons uninteresting, in almost every respect but their connexion with such a man's destiny, were detailed and described in it. Frank, as usual, throughout, in his avowal of his own errors, and generously just towards her who was his fellow-sufferer in the strife, the impression his recital left on the minds of all who perused it was, to say the least, favourable to him;—though, upon the whole, leading to a persuasion, which I have already intimated to be my own, that neither in kind nor degree did the causes of disunion between the parties much differ from those that loosen the links of most such marriages."

On the mysterious cause of the separation,

Moore, in a subsequent part of the 'Life,' mentions what they afforded no light whatever. The reason of this probably was, that no one particular cause existed. Had it been otherwise, Byron was not the man, however much it might have told against himself, to have concealed it from Moore, in the course of "the much curious conversation about his wife," which, as the diary shows, took place between them at Venice. The circumstance now first made public by the following entry in 'Moore's Diary,' on 28th May, 1820, that Byron offered Lady Byron the perusal of these 'Memoirs,' is, we think, conclusive that they stated fairly and frankly the case between them, and goes far to remove the currently received impression that he had been guilty of some unnameable offence :—

"28th. Received a letter, at last, from Lord Byron, through Murray, telling me he had informed Lady B. of his having given me his memoirs for the purpose of their being published after his death, and offering her the perusal of them in case she might wish to confute any of his statements. Her note in answer to this offer (the original of which he inclosed me) is as follows :—

"Kirkby Mallory, March 10, 1820.

"I received your letter of January 1, offering to my perusal a memoir of part of your life. I decline to inspect it. I consider the publication or circulation of such a composition at any time as prejudicial to Ada's future happiness. For my

own sake, I have no reason to shrink from publication; but, notwithstanding the injuries which I have suffered, I should lament some of the consequences.

"A. BYRON.

"To Lord Byron."

"His reply to this, which he has also inclosed, and requested me (after reading it and taking a copy) to forward to Lady B., is as follows :—

"Ravenna, April 3, 1820.

"I received yesterday your answer dated March 10. My offer was an honest one, and surely could only be construed as such even by the most malignant casuistry. I could answer you, but it is too late, and it is not worth while. To the mysterious menace of the last sentence, whatever its import may be—and I cannot pretend to unriddle it—I could hardly be very sensible, even if I understood it, as, before it could take place, I shall be where 'nothing can touch him further.' . . . I advise you, however, to anticipate the period of your intention; for be assured no power of figures can avail beyond the present; and if it could, I would answer beyond Florentine,

"Et io, che posto son con loro in croce

certo

La fiera moglie, più ch' altro, mi nuoce."

"To Lady Byron."

"BYRON.

Up to this point these 'Memoirs' were admittedly fit for publication; not so the continuation, which Byron forwarded to Moore in the end of the same year, and which, we now learn, "was full of very coarse things." In presenting them to Moore as he did, Byron had the double object in view, of giving the public—that public whom he professed to despise, yet to whose opinion he was ever so sensitive—his own version of his domestic misfortunes, and of helping his friend, who needed all the money he could command. Indeed, on sending Moore the second part of the 'Memoirs,' he advised him to dispose of the reversion of the MS. at once, if he could. Acting on this permission, Moore, after trying unsuccessfully, to dispose of it to the Longmans, at length sold it to Murray for two thousand guineas, with the condition that, in case of survivorship, he should edit them. He had scarcely concluded the bargain, however, when doubts as to its propriety were suggested by his friend, Lord Holland :—

"Nor. 4, 1821. Lord Holland expressed some scruples about my sale of Lord B.'s 'Memoirs'; said he wished I could have got the 2000 guineas in any other way; seemed to think it was in cold blood depositing a sort of quiver of poisoned arrows (this more the purport than the words of what he said) for a future warfare upon private character; could not, however, remember, when I pressed him, anything that came under this strong description, except the reported conversation with Madame de Staél, and the charge against Sir Samuel Romilly, which, if false, may be neutralised by furnishing me with the means of putting the refutation on record with the charge. Thrown into considerable anxiety and doubt by what Lord H. said this morning. Determined, if on consideration it appears to me that I could be fairly charged with anything wrong or unworthy in thus disposing of the 'Memoirs,' to throw myself on the mercy of Murray, and prevail on him to rescind the deed. Lay awake thinking of it."

The argument, which we have marked in Italics, would justify the publication of any libel. Moore's night thoughts no doubt discarded it, for it is plain that the objections suggested by Lord Holland sank deep into his mind, and, but for his want of funds, would have led to his instant redemption of the MS. A new treaty was opened with Murray, who agreed to concede to Moore the power of redemption, and to hold the MS. merely as a security for his advances. This new arrangement

was never formally carried out, and at Byron's death, in 1824, the transaction stood upon the absolute assignment of the MS. to Murray. The diary contains some very interesting details as to the negotiations between Byron's family and friends and Moore for the suppression of these much talked-of 'Memoirs,' the former offering to pay Murray his two thousand guineas with a view to their total destruction, and Moore refusing to accept the money offer, and contending that "it would be injustice to Byron's memory to condemn the work wholly, and without even opening it, as if it were a pest bag." Angry feelings were aroused, and in lieu of a large portion of the diary, which Lord John has seen reason to omit, he substitutes the following note, which, with the exception of a few marks of interrogation, and half a dozen foot notes, not extending to as many lines in all, constitutes the amount of his editorial operations in these volumes:—

"I have omitted in this place a long account of the destruction of Lord Byron's MS. Memoir of his Life. The reason for my doing so may be easily stated. Mr. Moore had consented, with too much ease and want of reflection, to become the depositary of Lord Byron's Memoir, and had obtained from Mr. Murray 2000 guineas on the credit of this work. He speaks of this act of his, a few pages onward, as 'the greatest error I had committed, in putting such a document out of my power.' He afterwards endeavoured to repair this error by repaying the money to Mr. Murray, and securing the manuscript, to be dealt with as should be thought most advisable by himself in concert with the representatives of Lord Byron. He believed this purpose was secured by a clause which Mr. Luttrell had advised should be inserted in a new agreement with Mr. Murray, by which Mr. Moore was to have the power of redeeming the MS. for three months after Lord Byron's death. But neither Mr. Murray nor Mr. Turner, his solicitor, seem to have understood Mr. Moore's wish and intention in this respect. Mr. Murray, on his side, had confided the manuscript to Mr. Gifford, who, on perusal, declared it too gross for publication. This opinion had become known to Lord Byron's friends and relations.

"Hence, when the news of Lord Byron's unexpected death arrived, all parties, with the most honourable wishes and consistent views, were thrown into perplexity and apparent discord. Mr. Moore wished to redeem the manuscript, and submit it to Mrs. Leigh, Lord Byron's sister, to be destroyed or published with erasures and omissions. Sir John Hobhouse wished it to be immediately destroyed, and the representatives of Mrs. Leigh expressed the same wish. Mr. Murray was willing at once to give up the manuscript on repayment of his 2000 guineas with interest.

"The result was, that after a very unpleasant scene at Mr. Murray's, the manuscript was destroyed by Mr. Wilmot Horton and Col. Doyle as the representatives of Mrs. Leigh, with the full consent of Mr. Moore, who repaid to Mr. Murray the sum he had advanced, with the interest then due. After the whole had been burnt the agreement was found, and it appeared that Mr. Moore's interest in the MS. had entirely ceased on the death of Lord Byron, by which event the property became absolutely vested in Mr. Murray.

"The details of this scene have been recorded both by Mr. Moore and Lord Broughton, and perhaps by others. Lord Broughton having kindly permitted me to read his narrative, I can say, that the leading facts related by him and Mr. Moore agree. Both narratives retain marks of the irritation which the circumstances of the moment produced; but as they both (Mr. Moore and Sir John Hobhouse) desired to do what was most honourable to Lord Byron's memory, and as they lived in terms of friendship afterwards, I have omitted details which recall a painful scene, and would excite painful feelings.

"As to the manuscript itself, having read the greater part, if not the whole, I should say that three or four pages of it were too gross and indelicate for publication; that the rest, with few exceptions, contained little traces of Lord Byron's genius, and no interesting details of his life. His early youth in Greece, and his sensibility to the scenes around him, when resting on a rock in the swimming excursions he took from the Piraeus, were strikingly described. But, on the whole, the world is no loser by the sacrifice made of the Memoirs of this great poet."—J. R."

We are rather disposed to adopt Moore's critical opinion of the MS., which we have already quoted, than Lord John's; and but for the positive assurances of the former, in his 'Life of Byron,' that the character of his friend loses nothing by its suppression, the world would always have blamed him for consenting to such an act. It must not be forgotten that Moore's personal interests, as well as his sympathy for his friend, pointed to a different course; and when we find that it involved the loss to himself, who could very ill afford it, of the large sum of two thousand guineas, we feel bound to believe he acted rightly. Whatever doubts he may have entertained at the time were removed by subsequent reflection, and his words near the close of his 'Life of Byron' ought, we think, to be regarded as conclusive—"I can only say that, were I again placed in the same circumstances, I would—even at ten times the pecuniary sacrifice which my conduct then cost me—again act precisely in the same way." We now know all that is ever likely to be known about these 'Memoirs,' and it is perfectly clear that the substance of all that was important in them was preserved by Moore, and found a place in his biography of his friend. Of course, there will always be persons to take an opposite view, and to express disappointment at being deprived of Byron's own exposition of his story in detail. But Moore's remarks on this point are a sufficient answer to all such grumblers:—

"With respect to the details themselves, though all-important in his own eyes at the time, as being connected with the subject that superseded most others in his thoughts, the interest they would possess for others, now that their first zest as a subject of scandal is gone by, and the greater number of the persons to whom they relate forgotten, would be too slight to justify me in entering upon them more particularly, or running the risk of any offence that might be inflicted by their disclosure. As far as the character of the illustrious subject of these pages is concerned, I feel that Time and Justice are doing far more in its favour than could be effected by any such gossiping details."—*Life of Byron*, vol. iii. p. 219.

In Moore's determined refusal of a price for these Memoirs from Lady Byron, we have again occasion to admire the manly independence of his nature. Although urged to an opposite course by his friends, he never wavered for a moment. It was the right thing to do, and he did it, at what a sacrifice may be estimated from the fact that he was dependent on his pen for his daily bread; and that the two thousand guineas paid him by Murray for the MS. were nearly all spent. Lord John Russell might, we think, have suppressed with advantage many of the entries in the diary upon this subject. That Moore's friends thought he acted with chivalrous generosity, and told him so, was to be supposed; but it detracts somewhat from our pleasure in contemplating the act to find their eulogiums carefully recorded in the diary. What is an editor's duty, more especially if that editor be a bosom friend, if not to draw

a veil over those little vanities, which to those who know all the man's worth are nothing, but which are calculated materially to diminish the respect of strangers? If Moore had dealt with Byron's 'Memoirs' as his own have been dealt with by Lord John, how false an estimate of his friend would he have suggested to the world!

*Cyrilla; a Tale.* By the Baroness Tautphœus. Svo. 3 vols. Bentley.

The characters and incidents of this novel are such as are commonly met with in the world of fiction; but there are peculiarities in the scenes of the tale, and in the style of the writer, which distinguish the work from the multitude of its class. The very names of the chief personages of the story afford an agreeable change from the commonplace designations usually given to the heroes and heroines of modern novelists. Cyrilla, Eugenie, and Melanie, Rupert, Adlerkron, and Zorndorff, have at least the advantage of being strikingly distinctive names, and the reader is ready to invest them with the ideal characters which the author gradually evolves in the course of her narrative. Taking the books at random from the shelves of a circulating library, the chances are, that the numerous Franks and Fredericks, Marguerites and Julias, St. Clairs and De Mowbrays, leave a confused impression in the minds of those to whom they are so repeatedly presented. The writers of fiction might display more invention and ingenuity than they usually do, even in the external machinery of their tales. In the more important matter of the stories themselves, it is in the power of but a few authors of genius to give the appearance of originality and novelty to the combinations of the few passions which it is chiefly within the scope of modern fiction to exhibit and illustrate. The author of 'Cyrilla' introduces considerable variety of character, and manages the incidents of her tale with a good deal of dramatic skill. We shall not attempt any outline of the story, but merely present a few extracts as specimens of the author's style in description, in dialogue, and other forms of writing used in such works. The following passage introduces Cyrilla, and contains allusions to one of the German scenes in which the story is laid:—

"Cyrilla returned to her place at the window. It was in a sort of alcove, formed by the thickness of the walls, and raised a few steps above the level of the rest of the room. The height of the windows from the floor gave a sombre prison-like appearance to the apartment, but had the great advantage of securing the inhabitants from being seen by passengers in the street, while the elevation gave them a more extended view, both up and down it. As the evening closed in, and heavy drops of rain began to plash into the half-melted snow, Cyrilla retreated to the stove, and sitting down beside it, seemed to think profoundly—and, in fact, thoughts came crowding fast upon her, chasing each other like the phantasma of a dream; but if one might judge, by the half-smiling tranquil expression of her delicate childlike face as it rested in the palm of her hand, the thoughts were of a cheerful, almost pleasant description. Let us not attempt to scrutinize them; they were those of any girl of her age when on the eve of a journey to an unknown land and to unknown people: she would inevitably fall in the estimation of the grave reader were even an attempt to be made to follow the wild excursions of her imagination, as her cousin Rupert, of whom she knew little, and the town of Exford, of which she knew nothing, passed before her mind's eye,—the President's house—shoals of new ac-

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quaintances, and scores of officers, who all danced inimitably! A dim, distant vision of something or somebody peculiarly interesting and attractive followed; and then the long-expected sound of carriage wheels and a postilion's horn became audible, the latter making 'assurance doubly sure' that travellers were approaching. Never had a horn sounded more gaily,—and that is saying a good deal, for all postilions have that appendage in Germany, and on entering and leaving a provincial town, blow it lustily too—on the latter occasion solely for the purpose of attracting attention, the sound drawing all idlers to the windows; and, at an early hour in the morning, it is rather amusing to watch the different stages of the various toilets, from the wild-looking head which has just left the pillow, to the half drawn-on coat, that, in the hurry of opening the window, hangs hussar-like over the shoulder.

"Cyrilla's haste in ringing the bell, and ordering the door to be opened, was unnecessary. The Bavarian postilions, in their blue and silver liveries, on turning the corner of the street, had put their horses into a walk: had they been asked why, they would have said, it was on account of the rough pavement, or uncertainty about which was the Walden house; but we know better—they had begun to blow their favourite song—

'Die Senderin ist ein Mädel  
Wie Milly und wie Blüt,  
Sie ist dem frischen Jäger  
Vom ganzen Herzen gut.'

And until it was ended there was no chance of more rapid motion—the very horses knew it, they stretched out their heads and shook themselves in their harness as if already on their way to the stable. The appearance, however, of the ostentatiously parading porter at the entrance to the house prevented a *da capo*, and a few words of encouragement spoken to the horses brought them into a trot, and the large heavy travelling carriage, with the usual noise and commotion, under the archway."

Of the manner in which the dialogues are managed, here is a good specimen; while the author's remarks on novel-reading, as expressed by one of the speakers, may fitly appear in noticing a work of the class here described:—

"Is Melanie at all altered, mamma?" asked Cyrilla, as she observed the almost anxious scrutiny with which her mother observed her.

"No—yes—that is, her face is the same—her figure has grown much fuller."

"Oh don't say so," exclaimed Melanie, "the idea makes me miserable. I should like to be just as Cyrilla is—slight, yet not thin."

"Cyrilla must have quite grown out of your recollection," observed Fernanda.

"Very nearly, and you too—let me look at you." Fernanda bore the inspection with a good-humoured smile.

"I could be afraid of you, Fernanda—you look too sensible, and," she added with a sigh, "I fear trop peu sensible for me!"

"And yet," said Fernanda, archly, "I like poetry, and know one little volume of poems quite by heart!"

"Is it possible!" cried Melanie, blushing with pleasure; "and I did not dare to send any of my works to you!"

"Pray send them to us in future," said her step-mother; "your poems are very pretty and lady-like."

"I did not know," said Melanie, "whether or not you allowed my sisters to read fiction of any kind. You formerly disapproved of it, I know."

"Because," said her mother, smiling, "you were at that time so fond of such works, that you would not read anything else."

"I don't know what mamma may have been formerly," said Cyrilla, laughing; "but she can now, with all her wisdom, become as absorbed as any one in a new novel!"

"I am glad to hear it," said Melanie; "for my recollections made me suppose that she condemned all works of imagination. I may now perhaps venture to say, that those who do so are deprived

not only of one of the greatest intellectual enjoyments, but of two-thirds of the literature of every known language."

"Do you hear, mamma?" said Cyrilla.

"Yes, and I agree with Melanie; but there are some years of one's life that ought not to be devoted to mere "enjoyment," even if it be, as she correctly observes, "intellectual." I should not, my dear child, have limited your reading of such works, had I not a few years ago discovered a tendency to romantic sentimentalism in your disposition, which might have caused you much imaginary, and some real unhappiness in the course of your life: but," she added, glancing towards Melanie,—"but I am happy to say all that seems now quite eradicated."

The Baroness has considerable skill in sketching occasional characters, such as this of poor Julie de Lindesmar, rapidly passing from a flirt to an old maid:—

"Julie de Lindesmar, after having danced and flirted away fifteen of the best years of her life, on finding the consciousness of age forced upon her by successive rising generations, had, in order to secure the consideration and attention to which she had been accustomed in society, fallen into the fatal error of adopting a freedom of manner and speech which, while it attracted, caused her to become the jest of all her acquaintance, and the subject of various not very creditable bets. She gained her object, however, and always found men ready to dance with her, flirt with her, joke with her, and follow her wherever she went. By no means devoid of intellect, there were moments when she felt humiliated, angry with herself and all the world, and wished to recede. As well might she endeavour to do so in years as in conduct. Every attempt at prudery was treated with scorn or derision even by the merest boy-lieutenant of her coterie; and thus, with many good qualities, known only to her nearest relations, she continued her struggle with the world and its vanities, imperceptibly becoming that most unhappy but fortunately rare member of society—a disreputable old maid!"

There is an odd and disagreeable peculiarity in the diction of many parts of the book, which the method of printing renders the more conspicuous, as thus:—

"Excuse my reminding you, Virginie, that you have brought this annoyance on yourself. I have repeatedly.....objected to.....I mean, that much as I enjoy your society.....I have ever wished you to avoid doing anything that.....Pshaw!.....you know what I want to say."

This broken style is adopted often where there is not, as here, some reason for abruptness or hesitation in the speeches reported. The story ends in a dismal tragic strain. The confession and remorse of Count Zorndorff, after being guilty of compassing the death of Adlerkron, are described with much power. The curtain falls on the following gloomy scene—Zorndorff and his accomplices are on their way to imprisonment in a distant fortress:—

"By one of the strange chances so common in life, the day on which Zorndorff and Lindesmar left Exfort for their place of destination, they overtook the long train of carriages that accompanied to the first village on the road to Windhorst the hearse containing the remains of Rupert and Cyrilla. Step by step the well-guarded carriage followed in the funeral procession, while in it the most hopelessly and deeply mourning mourners of all bent down their heads in silent agony. When at last a halt was made, and they were permitted to pass, one furtive glance showed them the pall which covered the coffins of both their victims."

The whole of the latter part of the story is powerfully told; and, as far as dramatic interest is concerned, the reader will close the book with a favourable impression of the Baroness Tautphœus's skill as a writer of fiction.

#### NOTICES.

*History of the State of New York.* By John Romeyn Brodhead. First Period, 1609—1664. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

'THE History of the State of New York' divides itself into four marked epochs. The first opens with its discovery and occupation by the Dutch in 1609, and closes with its seizure by the English in 1664. The second begins with the English ascendancy in 1664, and ends with the cession of Canada to England in 1763, by which all the northern colonies in America became subject to the British Crown. The third period brings the history down to the formal recognition of American independence, and to the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States in 1789. The fourth embraces the annals of the State from the organization of the Federal Government. The present volume contains a history of the first of these periods. For practical purposes of historical experience and political study, the more recent annals of America are more important, but for the excitement and entertainment of general readers, the old records of the Dutch epoch are far the most interesting. The leading topics are thus referred to by the author as embraced in his subject:—"The savage grandeur of nature; the early adventure of discovery and settlement; the struggle with barbarism, and the subjugation of a rude soil; the contrast and blending of European with American life; the transfer of old institutions; the intermingling of races; the progress of commerce; the establishment of churches and schools; the triumph of freedom of conscience over bigotry; the development of principles of self-government within, and the action of encroachment and conquest from without." On all these themes, as presented in the early history of New York, Mr. Brodhead's volume contains authentic and elaborate details. The materials of his history have been compiled with great diligence and care, and the frequent references to authorities attest the extent and variety of the author's reading and research. It is a valuable historical work.

*The Longwoods of the Orange.* By the Author of 'Adelaide Lindsay.' Hurst and Blackett.

We have read this novel with pleasure, because it presents simple yet spirited pictures of life and manners, and the story is good, and the style flowing and unaffected. But we are almost ashamed of professional criticism when we observe the published puffing of contemporary reviewers, who speak of the tale as one "which Miss Austen might have been proud of, and Goldsmith would not have disowned," and as "possessing a charm and interest similar to that which attends the annals of the Vicar of Wakefield." A book is likely to be damaged rather than benefited by such exaggerated and undiscriminating eulogy. Without any praise of this high standard, we heartily recommend the work, both on account of its literary merit, and of the tone of good feeling, and of domestic, quiet, thoroughly English sentiment which pervades it. Some of the characters, especially Aunt Dorothy and Edith, are capitally conceived and well sustained, and the story is throughout told with animation and tact.

*Demetrius the Impostor. An Episode in Russian History.* By Prosper Mérimée, of the French Academy. Translated by Andrew R. Scoble. Bentley.

THIS volume presents the narrative of the strange history of the Polish pretender, who in the beginning of the seventeenth century successfully asserted his claim to the throne of Russia, and reigned at Moscow for nearly a year, till cut off by a conspiracy of the Russian nobles. The Tsarevitch Demetrius, son of Ivan the Terrible, had been assassinated at Oogliche in 1591, when only ten years of age. About twelve years after a rumour was brought from the frontier of Lithuania that the Tsarevitch had not been killed, but was still living in Poland. This report spread through the whole empire, and obtained easier currency from the unpopularity of the Tsar, Boris Godounof, who was alleged to have killed Demetrius and also his

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brother Feodor. Demetrius at length obtained the empire, and although only twenty-three years of age, displayed considerable ability as a ruler. The mystery attending his origin has never been cleared up, but M. Mérimée tells all that has been conjectured on the subject. He was probably the son of a Polish priest, and his ambition was nursed by the books which he read, and by the report of travellers with whom he met. The whole story is one of strange incidents, and has a wildly tragic end. A second Demetrius appeared soon after the first was disposed of, and caused fresh troubles. His career is also described. From the list of works consulted by M. Mérimée, and the frequent references throughout the volume, it is evident that his history is the result of long and careful research, and Mr. Scoble's translation presents to the English reader scenes and events of Russian history which are very little known in western Europe.

*The Diary of Martha Bethune Babilo*, from 1753 to 1754. Chapman and Hall.

THIS is a good novel, in which historical events are skilfully interwoven with the incidents of the tale. The author has ventured on difficult ground, so far as the literary composition of the work is concerned. Mr. Thackeray himself has been but partially successful in his autobiographical romance of Esmond, in imitation of the style of which, and of genuine diaries and autobiographies, the story of Martha Babilo is written. We would say more of this book if the attempt had been more successful, but we still commend it as a tale having interest in itself, and presenting in its historical tone a relief from the commonplace routine of novels. The story relates to the times and principles of the Jacobites, after the suppression of the Rebellion of '45, the son of the Earl of Derwentwater, and other well-known names, being introduced. Various events of the period, exactly a century ago, are made use of to keep up the appearance of autobiography, such as the change from old to new style in reckoning days. In the part of the story where the scenes are laid abroad, the notices of foreign affairs increase the interest of the book.

*The King of Pride; or, The Rise and Progress of the Papal Power*. From Guicciardini. With Notes. Hope and Co.

THE text of Guicciardini, the great historian of Italy, forms but a small portion of this volume. The preface and introduction occupy fifty pages, and the notes above a hundred, while only thirty comprise the striking passage, which the author adopts as the basis of his account of the 'Rise and Progress of the Papal Power.' Some of the notes and illustrations are of value, being translations of documents and extracts from works of authority, both on the religious and political system of the Papacy. The controversial parts of the work will be variously viewed by different readers, but the historical facts collected by the compiler are useful for reference. The subjects referred to in the introduction are of growing importance in the present political condition of Europe. The author's opinion is, that the Papal power is rapidly on the wane, and that the effort to regain heretical England, and to re-establish ultramontane authority elsewhere, will issue in signal and final confusion and defeat.

*Historical Outlines of Political Catholicism: its Papacy, Prelacy, Priesthood, People*. Chapman and Hall.

A SKETCH of the annals of the last three hundred years is here given, in connexion with the proceedings and influence of the Church of Rome in the general history of Christendom. In our own country many of the most stirring incidents of former times have arisen from the workings of political Catholicism. From the days of Queen Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada, down to the Revolution of 1688, Popish and Protestant principles were main elements of political as well as of religious conflict. On the Continent, the causes which led to the civil wars of France, the Seven Years' War, and other European events, are still at work, and they threaten to exercise a still more promi-

nent and general influence on the future history of the world. The author confines his treatise to the political aspects of the Papacy, and his book is one of much historical interest and importance.

*The Angler's Companion to the Rivers and Lochs of Scotland*. By Thomas Tod Stoddart. Second Edition. Blackwood and Sons.

MR. STODDART is well known in the North, not only as an enthusiastic angler, but as an accomplished literary man. His book is at once useful as a practical guide to visitors to the Scottish rivers and lakes, and entertaining to the general reader. He is equally at home in giving directions for dressing a fly, in moralising on the occupations of the angler, or in describing the magnificent scenery of his native land. In the present edition the information is brought down to the most recent date, and the book forms a copious and complete manual of all that pertains to the art of angling in Scotland.

#### SUMMARY.

THE sixth of the quarterly parts of *The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, edited by Dr. William Smith, brings the work down to nearly the end of the letter C in 740 pages. Constantinopolis, Corinthus, Crete, Cyprus, are subjects of some of the prominent articles in the present number, the perusal of which impresses us more and more with the value of this encyclopaedia of classic geography, as containing whatever is worthy of notice on the subject from ancient authors, together with the results of the researches of modern scholars and travellers. This part, like the others, is illustrated by wood engravings, chiefly of coins, or of other remains connected with the history or topography of the places described. Of a valuable periodical, published monthly, *Papers for the Schoolmaster*, we have received the papers for a year, forming the second volume, which contain a large amount of varied matter of a most useful kind to those engaged practically in education. For young teachers the work is specially adapted, as it furnishes directions and hints on the best modes of instruction, school management, and other matters, besides useful miscellaneous information on particular branches of knowledge. To 'Gleig's School Series' a little elementary lesson-book is added, *Simple Truths in Easy Lessons*, containing stories from sacred history. Another excellent lesson-book in the same series, by Mr. McLeod, Head Master of the Chelsea Military School, is entitled *My First Schoolbook*, the peculiar feature of which is the simultaneous teaching of reading and writing. In the reports of prison inspectors, and in other official returns, it is surprising how large is the number of those who cannot write even when expert at reading. To teach either adults or children the use of written and of printed characters at the same time is the object of the manual, which is very well arranged for the purpose, and Mr. McLeod's principle ought to be more generally adopted in elementary instruction. Two works of sterling worth in their department, *The Introduction to Algebra*, and *An Introductory Treatise on Mensuration*, by J. R. Young, late Professor in the Royal Academic Institution, Belfast, contain clear statements of the theory, and copious examples of the practical rules, of the various subjects to which the works are devoted. Along with these educational works we may notice a new edition, improved and illustrated, of a very popular book for young readers, *Winter Evenings; or, Tales of Travellers*, by Maria Hack. Two publications, chiefly relating to the polemics of education, we can only name the titles of, *Irish National Education*, *The Church and the Bible*, by the Rev. John Elmes, Vicar of St. John's, Limerick, the writer being an opponent of the Government scheme of 'mixed' education in Ireland; and a pamphlet, entitled *Roan's School; or, Endowed Parish Schools and High Church Vicars*, by W. C. Bennett, who complains that the endowment of an old school at Greenwich is used rather for ecclesiastical purposes than for those of general education. Still connected with education,

but of a different kind from these controversial treatises, *A Lecture on the Metaphysics of Education*, by the Rev. J. F. Denham, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, delivered at the opening of one of the female schools connected with Queen's College, contains an able and useful popular statement of the philosophical principles on which the practical part of education ought to be founded. Mr. Denham's lecture shows that he is familiar with the best works on the principles of education, and of mental philosophy as applied to the art, and taking much personal interest in the superintendence of schools in London, he is fully qualified to speak on the subject, which he ably and judiciously treats in this lecture. A little volume, *The Fountains of British History Explored*, gives a brief and instructive statement of the sources of the early history of England. Some will consider the author too credulous in receiving several records of questionable authority as the materials of trustworthy history; but this displays better spirit than the excess of the opposite fault of extreme scepticism. The author's aim is to make the most of the scanty information respecting the Anglo-Saxon period; and even if he does not demonstrate the value of the ancient Saxon annals as historical materials, the reader who has not paid much attention to the subject will be grateful for the notices of records which are continually referred to in books of history and of general literature.

A little book on the benefits of life assurance, by W. Blanchard Jerrold, is published under the figurative title of *The Threads of a Storm-sail*. The object of the treatise is to point out the advantage and power of combination, and of the application of united efforts towards increasing social welfare. The threads of flax are easily snapped asunder, but when woven and combined they form storm-sails which will rough many of the social tempests which sweep over life's troubled sea. Many may be struck by the representation made in Mr. Jerrold's book, who might not have patience to study more dry and formal statements of the objects and advantages of life assurance. The work was written at the suggestion of the directors of the Birkbeck Life Assurance Company, and by them is published. The remarks on the habits of the working-classes, and on the present unsound systems of benefit clubs, are worthy of the attention of public men, while the tables and regulations of the Birkbeck Society are specially designed for the study of members of mechanics' institutes and other associations of intelligent and prudent working-men.

The second part of the *Journal of the Architectural, Archeological, and Historic Society of Cheshire*, contains a number of valuable and curious notices, chiefly of local interest, but some of them also relating to the general antiquities and history of England, such as the papers on 'The Election of Knights for the Shire in the 17th Century,' by Sir P. de M. G. Egerton; 'The Battle of Blorheathe,' by W. Beaumont; and 'The History of Seats with Local Illustrations,' by the Rev. W. H. Massie. Above thirty illustrations are given in the present number of the 'Transactions' of the Society, the minutes of proceedings of which are appended. The Society seems to be conducted with much spirit, and the Journal is one of the most interesting local publications of the class.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ahn's German Grammar, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Arnold's (E.) Poems, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
Baillie's (B. E.) Land Tax of India, 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
Bloomsbury Lectures, 1853, Parables Explained, &c.  
Bolton's (Hannah) First Drawing Book, oblong, 7s. 6d.  
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual, 11th edition, 12mo, 2s. 6d.  
Burke's (J. B.) Family Romance, 2 vols, 8vo, cloth, 21s.  
\_\_\_\_ Speeches, royal 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Chapman on Ulcers, 2nd edition, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Chatham's, Sheridan's, Erskine's, &c., Speeches, 21s.  
\_\_\_\_ Speeches, royal 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Cottage (The) Gardener, Vol. 9, 4to, cloth.  
Cumming's Voices of the Night, new edition, 12mo, 7s.  
Erskine's Speeches, royal 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Fox's Speeches, royal 8vo, cloth, 16s.  
Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk, 2 vols, 12s.  
Gathy's Vicar, square, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Gifford's (Miss) Marine Botanist, 3rd edition, 12mo, 7s. 6d.  
Gleig's School Series, History of France, 12mo, new ed., 1s.

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Goethe's Poems, translated by E. A. Bowring, 7s. 6d.  
 Goodall's (W.) American Slave Code, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.  
 Greenfield's Theory and Practice of Arithmetic, 4s. 6d.  
 Practice of Arithmetic, 12mo, cloth, 3s.  
 Principles of Arithmetic, 12mo, cloth, 2s.  
 Illuminated Companion to the Altar, 32mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Irving's (B.) Theory of Caste, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
 Lorenzo Bentivoglio, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
 McCrindle's Convent, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Magnay's (C.) Poems, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Okell's Magisterial Synopsis, 4th edition, 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.  
 Rham's Dictionary of the Farm, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
 Shady Side (The), 12mo, cloth, 5s. 6d.  
 Shakespeare's Plays, royal 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.; morocco, £2 2s.  
 Sheridan's Schemer, royal 8vo, cloth, 4s.  
 Songs of the Faerie Field, and Fray, foolscap 8vo, 4s.  
 Uncle Tom's Cabin, in German, royal 8vo, sewed, 4s.  
 Wardlaw on the Miracles, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 4s.  
 Warnings of Advent, 8vo, cloth, 9s. 6d.  
 Wilson (E.) on Healthy Skin, 4th edition, 12mo, sewed.  
 Winslow's (O.) Inner Life, foolscap 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.

## ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Eighty-fifth Exhibition of the Royal Academy, to be opened for private view on Friday next, and to the public on the Monday following, will include some pictures of considerable interest and merit, arising, mainly, out of the increasing taste and patronage of the fine arts. Some disappointment will doubtless be felt at the absence of pictures from artists whose productions we have been accustomed lately to look for with curiosity; but attention will be strikingly drawn to the works of several rising painters, whose fame will be found to have advanced. Among the active working members of the Academy, seven, at least, will be unrepresented. No picture has been received from Leslie—who is recovering from a dangerous illness,—Macrise, Frith, Frost, Egg, or Poole; but we shall, on the other hand, have to welcome back Sir Edwin Landseer, whose absence last year was so large a matter of regret, in two of the finest works from his pencil. They are, *The Fight*, and *The Morning after the Fight*, and, partaking of the poetry of the same painter's "Peace" and "War," are designed to illustrate how those alone who go to war, or to law, are the real sufferers. In the first of these, two magnificent stags are represented, in a bright moonlight night, fighting with great fury, while a fox is seen jumping off a cold stone. The second picture represents a glowing morning sun, with both stags dead, and their horns interlocked; a fox is seen stealthily approaching, and an eagle is descending towards the carcasses. They have been painted for Lord Hardinge. Another picture by Sir Edwin, *The Twin Lambs*, painted for Mr. Stephenson, M.P., is of smaller size, but truly a gem.

A picture which will, however, attract yet more attention, both from its intrinsic merit, and from its important service to art, is one contributed by the quondam Pre-Raphaelite Millais. It is called *The Pardon*, and represents a touching and very effective scene taken during the Rebellion of '45. A young Scotch follower of Prince Charles has been wounded and taken prisoner. He is in the prison of the Government, under sentence of execution, when his wife arrives with an order from the governor of the district for his release. The red-coated military jailor is examining the authenticity of the document, the prisoner has thrown himself on the neck of his wife, and her face is lit up with a beautiful expression of joy and fatigue. She has evidently travelled, her child sleeps on her bosom, her elder boy embraces his father's legs, and a dog, joyous at seeing his master, is licking the prisoner's hand. The startling merit of this picture consists in the care and expressiveness with which the detail is worked out, without any of the hardness and grotesqueness which have characterised most of this painter's former works; and its importance to art is obvious from its bidding fair to scatter to oblivion the vagaries and absurdities of his imitators. It is marvellously touched, and we dare almost affirm that this picture approaches nearer in finish and colour to Raffaelle than any that has been produced since his time. There is little or nothing pre-Raphaelite about it, and we welcome this fine achievement of the young painter with unfeigned joy. A second picture by Millais, *A Cavalier hid in a Tree*, his sweetheart, the

daughter of a Roundhead, whose hand he is kissing, bringing him food, possesses the merits and defects of the artist's former works. The first of these pictures, we understand, occupied four months, and the last eight months, in the painting!

Of two contributions by Ward, the principal is a grand upright picture, entitled *The Execution of Montrose*, the scene being laid in Edinburgh Old Town, painted for the Houses of Parliament. It is rich in colour, excellently grouped, and will doubtless be attractive. The second is an oblong picture, *The Divorce of Josephine*, containing portraits of renowned characters of the period,—Napoleon, Talleyrand, Murat, &c.,—it has, however, an unpleasant French tone about it, caused no doubt by the costumes being copied from David. Roberts, who made so prominent an advance last year by his views of Venice, has not yet exhausted the fruits of his tour in that locality. This charming painter contributes another picture of the *Interior of the Cathedral of Venice*, taken from the opposite corner, a view of the *Ducal Palace at Venice*, a *Street Scene at Verona*, and two others, of which the most striking is an *Inauguration of the Crystal Palace*, painted for the Queen. Mulready has only one small picture, and Webster only one; the last, however, *The Dame School*, is an important production, and totally different from one of the same name that is engraved. Charles Landseer has an interesting picture, *The Man in the Iron Mask*, capitably treated, and certainly one of his best works. The costumes are admirably depicted, and he has adopted a black velvet mask, not one of iron mail, which is now generally acknowledged to be the correct version. From Stanfield we have a grand sea-piece, *Towing a Vessel into Gibraltar*, painted for Mr. Peto; and a *View on the Coast of Spain*. Lee exhibits also two charming landscape pieces, one of which in particular, *Scottish Glen, with Salmon Fishing*, will doubtless please many a sympathetic disciple of old Isaac. He has also one or two works in conjunction with Cooper, not inferior to any hitherto painted of these fine examples of the English School. Mr. Solomon has an important picture, called *The Rivals*, with nearly a hundred figures. It is extremely brilliant in colour, and represents a large ball-room, attention being drawn to two females, apparently rivals, one very richly attired, the other in simple dress. Creswick exhibits two pictures, one of large size, in his best style, entitled *Spring*; and a small one. Cope has an ambitious picture of *Othello and Desdemona*.

Among the Associates, Mr. Frank Stone will be found to have distinguished himself in one of the most bewitching groups of females that was ever put upon canvas. The picture is named *Now I'll tell you what we'll do*, and represents four whole-length figures, seated and kneeling, evidently plotting some mischief. It is a charming production, and we hardly know which is most attractive, the glowing light in the painting or in the ladies' eyes. Another picture by the same artist presents a contrast to this in a pathetic Scripture subject, *Martha and Mary after the Death of Lazarus*. The scene is taken at the point where Martha enters and says to her sister, "The Lord is come, and inquireth for thee," and on hearing the glad words she throws her head-gear back, and exhibits a look of mingled joy and wonder. Her emotion is very expressive. She evidently feels that although her brother is dead, yet as the Lord has come, she may yet hope. The mould of her joined hands in which her face has been buried is admirably depicted. The costumes are on the most correct principle, and the subject altogether is treated truly artistically. The picture is larger than Mr. Stone's usual size, and will doubtless go far to carry this rising painter up to the full honours of the Academy. Another Associate of great merit, Mr. Goodall, has an important picture, entitled, *Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, departing in a Boat on the Thames from Hampton Court*; and Mr. Cooke exhibits some interesting Venetian subjects. Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham, a young and promising painter, has sent *An Italian Lake Scene* of great beauty; and Mr. Anthony, late of the Suffolk-street Society,

has a characteristic *Old Oak Tree in Windsor Forest*. Of portraits Mr. Patten is the chief contributor, but to these and to the sculpture we shall return next week. We may, however, just mention that Mr. J. H. Foley exhibits a fine equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge.

## MR. SAMUEL WOODBURN.

THIS well-known amateur and dealer in pictures of old masters, early drawings, and prints, died during the week at his house in Park Lane, at the age of seventy-three. He has been long considered one of the first, if not the very first, judges of ancient art of his day, and has helped more or less, for the last fifty years, in forming the principal picture galleries of Europe. The number of fine drawings and old engravings that have passed, during a long life, through his hands, is indeed extraordinary, and his loss will be largely felt by amateur collectors both here and on the Continent. The collections of the Duke of Hamilton, grandfather of the present Duke, and of Lord Fitzwilliam, now at Cambridge, were formed chiefly by him; were also the Dimsdale, the Sykes, and the Lawrence collections. Of the last of these, valued in round numbers at 100,000*l.*, at least half were collected and supplied by Mr. Woodburn; and as a testimony of the great painter's appreciation of his services, Sir Thomas painted Mr. Woodburn's portrait and presented it to him. Lord Fitzwilliam, too, with a similar object, left Mr. Woodburn a complimentary legacy of 100*l.* a-year. He was a man of quiet habits and of profound judgment, and probably leaves behind him no one equal in opinion on ancient art. He was possessed, at the time of his death, of a large collection of pictures, drawings, and engravings, which must be of great value.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WE have to announce the discovery of two new planets—one by M. Charconac, of the Observatory at Marseilles, the other by M. de Gasparis, of Naples. The former was seen on the 6th of this month, and its right ascension then was 22° 43' 15", and its south declination 16° 52' 20". The latter was seen on the 6th and 7th, and the observations taken of it were these:—

	Mean Time at Naples	Apparent Right Ascension	Apparent Declination.
April 6	8h 55m 34s	11h 4m 17s 75	+6° 48' 40"
" 7	9h 16m 48s	11h 39m 50s 15	+6° 50' 48"

M. Charconac proposes to call his planet *Phocaea*, in honour of the alleged Phocian origin of Marseilles. M. de Gasparis has not yet named his.

Encouraged by the favourable reception of the application of the London University for representation in Parliament, the Scottish Universities have resolved also to urge their claims on the Government. We see no reason why a privilege possessed by Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, should be withheld from other Universities of more recent origin, but whose Graduates are in every way as well qualified for exercising political functions. Indeed, the more general system of education at the Scottish Universities is likely to render those who are educated there at least as well informed and as much experienced in subjects of public interest and importance as those whose studies are devoted to classics, mathematics, and other branches of knowledge to which the English Universities have hitherto been too much confining their attention. Several of the members of the present cabinet, such as the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and the Duke of Argyll, have been partly educated at Edinburgh, and know well the academical system of the northern colleges, and the qualifications of their professors and graduates. There is no hindrance in the English constitution to the boon being granted, as the privileges now enjoyed by Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, prove that other qualifications besides those of property may qualify for voting for members of parliament. The principle that representation and taxation are correlative, is thus not universal, and the admission of learning, intelligence, and other

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social qualifications, as grounds of direct political influence, is admitted by the present representatives of some of our Universities. The extension of this privilege to the Universities of Scotland, as well as to the London University, is therefore sanctioned by good precedent, as well as commended by justice and policy.

The Colonial and International Postage Association, not being satisfied with the proposed reduction of the colonial postage to the uniform rate of six-pence, appointed a deputation, who had an interview with Lord Aberdeen last Saturday. The deputation included many of the leading commercial men in the City, and delegates from the provinces. Mr. Thomson Hankey, Mr. Hume, Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. Lawless, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Colonel Sykes, successively stated a variety of arguments in favour of a reduction of the rate to threepence, one penny being deemed sufficient to cover the expenses of the ocean transit. Lord Aberdeen expressed strongly his sympathy with the object, but did not think that his duty permitted him to receive the proposal of the deputation. He shrewdly observed, that as many of the gentlemen present were connected with the shipping interest, they might, perhaps, be willing to undertake the conveyance of the letters at the rate which was complained of as excessive, in which case the Government would accept their offer. It remains to be seen whether the Postage Reform Association will resolve itself into a mail steam-packet company, and undertake the contract with the Government. The experience of the companies which have hitherto had the contract is not very encouraging; but with better management, and backed by the public opinion, which the leaders of the present movement would command, it strikes us that the enterprise might be a successful one for a company, as well as effect the desired reform in colonial postage arrangements. Meanwhile the six-penny rate will come into operation at the times previously announced.

A circular has been sent to the subscribers to the Caxton Memorial Fund, in commemoration of the introduction of printing into England, and in honour of William Caxton, signed, in behalf of the Committee, by the Very Reverend Dean Milman, the treasurer, stating, that as a sufficient sum has not been obtained for erecting a monument, it is proposed to found an annuity, in connexion with the Printers' Pension Fund, to be applied to increase the annual allowance of that pensioner who, before he became necessitous, contributed the largest amount to the Printers' Pension Fund. The receiver of the pension will consequently be liable to change annually. The silence of the subscribers, up to the 25th inst., will be considered as assent to this proposal. Under the circumstances, this is probably as good an application of the money as could be devised, though we regret that the appeal to the public has been so feebly responded to as to have produced less than 200*l.*, of which only 170*l.* are disposable after paying expenses. Had a larger sum been available, we would have suggested its application to the foundation of bursaries, or other means of assisting pupils of industrial schools, who showed aptitude for being sent to the business of printing.

We have pleasure in recording the noble devotedness of Mr. William Ellis, long a missionary in the South Sea Islands, and the accomplished author of 'Polynesian Researches,' in volunteering to proceed with his family to the Island of Madagascar, as representative of the London Missionary Society. A numerous and efficient staff of missionaries are about to proceed to that island, in consequence of the favourable opportunity presented by the change of government. For many years the Queen Regent of Madagascar has been engaged in cruel persecutions of the native Christians, having previously expelled European teachers from the country. The more, however, that the Christian population has been oppressed, the more it has multiplied and grown, and the Prince of Madagascar, who has long professed himself a Christian, and has latterly interfered to check the persecutions, has, on coming of age, openly declared in their favour, and has

invited the missionaries to return to the island. It is in consequence of this opening that the Rev. William Ellis, although advanced in years, and in feeble health, has volunteered his services, which, from his great judgment and experience, must be highly important. Upwards of 7000*l.* have been collected by public subscription to enable the directors of the London mission to carry out their plans. Mrs. Ellis is, we believe, the distinguished author of 'The Women of England,' and other works of wide popularity. Many will look with much interest for the results of a mission likely to extend Christianity and its attendant civilization and commerce in that fine island.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe has been received with much distinction at Glasgow and Edinburgh. Her first public appearance in Scotland was at a banquet at the City Hall, Glasgow, last Friday, when above two thousand persons were assembled to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Stowe. The Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, one of the oldest ministers and citizens of Glasgow, introduced Mrs. Stowe to the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Stowe acknowledged the honour done to his wife in an address marked by much good taste and feeling. In reference to American slavery, Professor Stowe spoke in a temperate and judicious tone, explaining the difficulties attending any scheme of immediate abolition, and assuring the meeting that many, even in the Slave States, were anxious for the removal of the evil, and that the tone of public feeling on the subject was steadily advancing. One of Mrs. Stowe's brothers, the Rev. Charles Beecher, also addressed the meeting, and resolutions were passed bearing on the subject of slavery, and on the services rendered to the cause of religion and freedom by Mrs. Stowe. Her husband, the Rev. C. E. Stowe, is Professor of Theological Literature in the Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts, and has the reputation of being one of the most learned divines and classical scholars in the United States. On Wednesday, at Edinburgh, a similar public reception was given. The distinguished strangers were the guests of the Lord Provost of the city during their stay. The Liverpool admirers of Mrs. Stowe gave a substantial testimony of their regard in the form of a purse of a hundred and fifty guineas. At the Edinburgh meeting the sum of 1000*l.* was presented to Mrs. Stowe on a silver salver,—the salver to be retained as a memorial of her visit; the money, which had chiefly been produced of penny offerings, to be spent according to Mrs. Stowe's discretion in promoting the Anti-slavery cause.

We noticed last week the interest with which a course of lectures on poetry and dramatic literature had been listened to in Edinburgh, from Professor Ayton, author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' and suggested the delivery of them in London, adding that he would be sure to have an audience which would appreciate the eloquence and learning of one who sustains so well the literary eminence of the northern capital. Arrangements have since been made to carry this suggestion into effect, and we hope to welcome the Professor in London early in May.

A series of lectures will also be delivered in French at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday and Friday of the next four weeks, by Professor Alexandre Thomas, 'On the History of France during the Reign of Louis Quatorze.' The lecturer's materials of this interesting period will be drawn principally from the correspondence of Madame Sévigné.

The Zoological Society has ready for publication a Part of 'Transactions,' containing papers 'On the Anatomy of the Indian Rhinoceros,' and 'On Dinornis,' by Professor Owen; 'On the Discovery in New Zealand of the Living Notornis,' by the late Dr. Mantell; and on the characters of the same bird, by Mr. Gould; and we hope shortly to be able to announce that the arrears of 'Proceedings' are ready for publication.

The Earl of Ellesmere is to proceed to America soon, to be present at the Exhibition of Industry at New York. The *Leander*, fifty-gun frigate, is to be fitted for his reception. In Lord Ellesmere the British nation will have a worthy representative at this industrial gathering in America.

The Academy of Sciences of Berlin has granted to Dr. Freund, the eminent philologist and lexicographer, the expenses of a journey in Switzerland and the Tyrol, for the purpose of investigating the Romanic dialects spoken in the districts of ancient Rhaetia.

Lord Brougham has been favouring the Academy of Sciences of Paris with a paper 'On Light,' but his communication does not appear to have contained anything new.

The obituary of the week contains the name of Mr. J. M. Rainbow, an intelligent literary man, whom we may mention as having filled for twenty-eight years, with great ability, the post of Actuary to the Crown Life Assurance Company.

A new tomb, which was subscribed for some time since, to be erected in Lambeth churchyard, to the memory of the old naturalists and collectors of antiquities, the Tradescants, was on Wednesday removed to its intended site.

French papers announce the death of Count de Vaudreuil, an artillery officer, author of 'Tableaux des Mœurs Françaises aux temps de la Chevalerie,' and some other works.

Mr. Hinds, the astronomer, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Naval Almanac, vacant by the death of Lieut. Stratford. It is, we believe, worth about 500*l.* a year.

The New Water-Colour Society opened their Exhibition on Monday last, with an increased effect of strength and vigour, which is highly gratifying. The full attendance at the rooms of itself has been proof of how fast the Society gains upon public estimation. The gem of the collection, which has attracted a world of favourable report, is Mr. Corbould's *Magic Mirror* (299), a scene of perfect taste in arrangement, great skill in composition, and remarkable warmth and brilliancy of colour. The figure of the lady is a most dainty and exquisite piece of painting, riveting the eye, from its simple graceful attitude, and bright though pure tints. Not at all inferior in brilliancy is Louis Haghé's *Salle d'Armes Castle, Salzburg*, again distinguished for bold architectural drawing, though the figures are not free from stiffness, and the spots of colour are artificially introduced. Mr. M. Angelo Hayes' *Bald Soldier Boy* (304), with its theatrical arrangement, Mr. Henry Warren's *Augsburg Peasant Girl* (68), who strides through the canvas, all arms and legs, and Mr. F. Rochard's inaccurately drawn and flashy heads, entitled *The Pet* (357) and *Lavinia* (364), add perhaps interest, but certainly less strength to the figure department. A highly praiseworthy and successful study, in the manner of Terburgh, is to be remarked in *The Happy Trio* (48), by L. Haghé. The textures of the table-cloth, satin dresses, &c., in this drawing are not to be surpassed for accuracy. Mr. Absolon is much as usual with his single figures. No. 243 represents a lady on a terrace, dressed in white, light green, and black, who does not withdraw her hand from the ardent lover—a pretty figure. *The Nun* (219) contrasts in sentiment and arrangement. Another companion couple are the *Corner in Spain* (291), and *The Guerrilla* (18). Mr. Keeling's dramatic skill and power of telling a story clearly are striking, both in his *Gurth and Wamba* (183) and his *Fatal Statue* (124). The latter becomes semi-historical in character. Of Mr. Augustus Bouvier's *May Pole* (207), and *Haunted Stream* (89), we regret to say they want both nature and taste. In the former the figures are strained, their faces affected; in the latter, the nude figures are ugly. Gaiety and facility are the more meritorious points of these productions. Mr. Weigall's *Dirk Hatterack* (195) wants fire and intensity, and is moreover more English than Dutch. J. H. Mole's *Gleaner* (232), and *Return from the Peat Bog* (318), are carefully drawn and firmly coloured; but in this line W. Lee bears off the palm with his *Loiterers* (264), and the subject (39). Turning to the landscapes we find, as may naturally be expected, the names of Rowbotham, jun., Bennett, McKewan, C. Davidson, D'Egville, Howse, and Fahey, occup-

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a large chapter both as to extent and interest. What can be more lifelike, to the very temperature and feeling of the air, than the *Bellagio, Lake of Como* (25) by the first of the above artists? Again, Mr. Bennett's bold handling and manly style of treatment appear in such pieces as the *Forest Scene* (312) and *Sherwood* (73); Mr. McKewan's boldness, richness, and variety of resource, in such finished drawings as *Durham* (242), and others. Mr. C. Davidson's emerald greens have in some instances been exchanged for the more advanced tints of approaching autumn with good effect; whilst the famed coast scenery of Devon has been illustrated by Mr. S. Cook in a series of drawings more bold and romantic than we before remember to have seen from him. The landscape department, indeed, as a whole, is remarkably rich and good. Nor should mention be omitted of a pair of drawings of poultry, by Harrison Weir (224 and 274), which, considering the nature of the subject, are marked by considerable success.

Messrs Christie and Manson have had two important sales during the week, one of the works of English painters in oil, belonging to Mr. Lewis and others, the other of drawings in water-colour, belonging to Ralph Bernal, Esq., whom we are happy to say, for the relief of the readers of a cruel contemporary, is alive and hearty. The principal feature in the first of these was a fine picture, by Turner, *A Sea Shore, with a Fishing Boat pushing off*; a lugger is making for the mouth of the harbour, and a gleam of sunshine is breaking through the clouds above; it sold for 1250 guineas. A small picture, by the same artist, *The Life Boat*, 200gs. Three pictures by Collins sold as follows—*Doubtful Weather*, 630gs.; *The Cherry Seller*, 450gs.; *The Dead Robin*, 300gs. And the following may be quoted:—*A View on Hampstead Heath*, by Calcott, 400gs. *Chips*, by Linnell, 245gs. *The Lake and Town of Lugano*, by Stanfield, 332gs. *Cattle in a Sunny Landscape*, by Cooper, 146gs. *The Valentine*, by Webster, 146gs. *The Crochet Worker*, by Etty, 90gs. *The Gisette*, by Frith, only 9½in. by 5in., 54gs. Of some pictures by Morland, we may mention *Interior of an Alehouse*, 60gs. *Interior of a Stable*, 67gs.; and five subjects from Fielding's *'Amelia'*, 225gs. Of the water-colour drawings, those by Hunt fetched high prices. *A Country-house Kitchen*, 42l.; *A Sailor Boy*, 37l. 16s.; *Sailor Boys*, 35l. 14s.; *An Old Man*, 32l. 11s.; and a pair, *The Woodman's Hut and A Boy Eating Bread*, 89l. 5s. A small *Coast Scene*, by Stanfield, sold for 53l. 11s.; and *An Old Gamekeeper*, by Lewis, 47l. 5s. Drawings by Roberts sold as follows:—*St. Walfra*, at Abbeville, 40l. 19s.; *The Lady Chapel, Dieppe*, 34l. 13s.; *The Cross at Melrose*, 32l. 11s.; *St. Peter's at Caen*, 57l. 15s. We may mention also *The Highland Cottage*, by F. Taylor, 27l. 6s. A *Composition*, by Copley Fielding, 29l. 8s. Two drawings by Harding, *Albenga, Coast of Genoa*, 30l. 9s.; and *Chatelguyon, Auvergne*, 31l. 10s. And two by Frank Stone, *The Mandolin*, 31l. 10s.; and *The Love Story*, 24l. 3s.

Sir Charles Eastlake announced on Saturday, at the dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, that it had been resolved to admit engravers to the highest honours of the Royal Academy; and while on this subject we may add a few notes of works completed and in progress. Mr. John Burnet, F.R.S., has just finished his engraving of Lord Ellesmere's celebrated Turner, *Dutch Fishing Boats—Storm coming on*, painted as a companion to the well-known *Vanderdele*; and Mr. Thomas Landseer has completed his engraving of the companion to Sir Edwin's *'Not Caught Yet'*, entitled *The Best Run of the Season*. The first of these has occupied the engraver for the last year, and is the largest engraving of Turner that has been done. We may here notice, too, two charming engravings that have just appeared, from drawings of the Rhine, by Turner, in the possession of Mr. Windus. They are, *Nurewied and Weissenheim*, engraved by R. Brandard, and *Osterspey and Feltzen*, engraved by W. Miller. The aerial effects, with rainbow, in the latter of these, are truly marvellous.

The University of Kiel have conferred on Pro-

fessor Donaldson, of University College, London, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, for his varied researches and works on the architecture of the ancients, and in recognition of certain services rendered to that university in forming their museum of ancient art.

At a meeting of the Society of British Artists, held on the 18th, Mr. T. P. Pettitt and Mr. W. W. Gosling were elected Members.

The Italian Opera has much advanced during the week in strength and popularity. Signor Tamburlik has achieved great success as *Arnold*, in *Guglielmo Tell*, and with Castellan, Ronconi, and Formes, the opera has been given with great effect. The ballet dancing is tedious, because it is not perfection; but how can we expect to get perfect dancing, when it is said that the best 'in the market' commands a price of 200l. 'per pair' a night! It should be dispensed with altogether, even at a cost of one-tenth of that sum. Grisi reappeared on Thursday with great force in *Norma*, but of this it is needless to say more than that her reception was most enthusiastic. Verdi's opera, *Rigoletto*, is announced to be in preparation.

At the third of the Philharmonic Concerts on Monday evening, Haydn's Sinfonia in E flat, No. 10, Beethoven's Sinfonia in D, No. 2, and Cherubini's Overture to *Lodoiska*, were among the pieces performed. Mozart's *'Notturno'* formed a striking and agreeable variety in instrumental music, in which the oboe and bassoon playing of Messrs. Nicholson, Baumann, and other artists, was very effective. The overture to the music of Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas* exhibited the brilliant power of Mendelssohn as a composer of operatic music. Madame Clara Novello and Herr Formes were the vocalists of the evening. A trombone concerto by David gave scope for the skilful performance of Mr. Winterbottom on that instrument.

The concert of the Musical Union on Wednesday afforded a fine treat to the lovers of classical music in the admirable performance of Mozart's Quartett in B flat, No. 3, Beethoven's Trio in C minor, and Mendelssohn's Quartett in D. The performers were Messrs. Vieuxtemps, Goffrie, Hill, and Piatti, Mlle. Cluss, pianiste. The Dukes of Beaufort and Roxburgh have been elected directors of the Musical Union in room of the late Earls of Falmouth and Belfast. At Mr. Lucas's concert on Wednesday some fine chamber music was heard, Messrs. Pauer, Sainton, and Cooper being among the artists who assisted.

On Monday the Harmonic Union are to give Handel's *Alexander's Feast*, Macfarren's *Leonor*, parts of *Acis and Galatea*, and a new overture and piano-forte concerto.

A new five-act opera, called *Sakounlala*, by Baron de Perfall, an amateur of Munich, has just been produced in that city with success.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—April 12th.—Dr. Camps in the chair. 1. The Rev. J. Turnbull read a letter from Dr. Groteweld, dated Hanover, April 3rd, in which he says, that since the deciphering of the inscription of Behistun (the printing of which may be expected about the autumn), he has deciphered some transcriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, one of which contains the offer of the king to let his son be burnt to death, in order to ward off the affliction of Babylon (something similar to what we read of the king of Moab, 2 Kings, iii. 27). A second transcription tells us about the hanging gardens laid out for his consort. To these Dr. Groteweld added some other descriptions which elucidate the Babylonian custom of child sacrifices, as illustrated by the cylinders published by the Syro-Egyptian Society. 2. A notice of Baron von Wrede's travels in Hadramaut, and other parts of south-western Arabia, by M. Fresnel, and communicated by Dr. Plate, was read. The most remarkable district explored was the Wadi Duān, probably the Toani of Pliny. The Greeks called the inhabitants Minæ (Μινᾶς). The *Stygis aquæ fons* of Ptolemy is re-

presented by Bir Barahut, a well in West Duān, near to which is the tomb of the patriarch Hud (Eber). The tomb of his father Saleh (Shalekh?) is at the foot of Jibal Lus, or Nus (Nysa). One of these patriarchs is held to be identical with Dhu'l-Karnain, the original of the myth of Bacchus, the civilizer and reformer, who is often called Nysæus by the Latin poets, and Dionysius, that is, Deus Nysius. The people of Duān are of enterprising commercial habits, and under the name of Hadhrami they monopolise the chief trade at Jiddah and other ports. They also migrate to India, where they find employment in the military service of the East India Company. 3. Mr. Ainsworth read a notice of a possible outlet to Lake Wan or Van, by a subterranean stream which has long been known to geographers (see Rich's 'Travels,' appendix to vol. i.), but has been first visited and described by Dr. Layard ('Discoveries,' &c., p. 415) as "one of the principal sources of the eastern branch of the Tigris," and called the river of Mukus. Lake Wan has an elevation, according to Mr. Consul Brant, of 5467 feet, and Dr. Layard describes himself as ascending from the lake, and then descending to a considerable depth below that, before reaching the subterranean outlet, while the sources of the Great Zab come from an elevation (apart from mountain streams) of at least 7000 feet above the sea. There is nothing in the barometric levelling of the course of the eastern Tigris as effected by Mr. Ainsworth in the direction of Bitlis, as well as in Dr. Layard's descriptions, but that would indicate that the subterranean outlet visited by Dr. Layard would be below the level of Lake Wan, to which it may, therefore, present a natural outlet, in consonance with the general hydrographic features of the country. Mr. Rich obtained an itinerary from Se'rt to Miks, as he calls Mukus, which gives twenty hours or sixty English miles' travelling distance between the two, but which in a very mountainous country would not be more than forty on the map, and most probably not that. Dr. Layard's map places the two as at sixty geographic miles' distance, which, if erroneous, as it appears to be, affects the configuration of the whole country at the head of the eastern Tigris. 4. Mr. Samuel Sharpe read a paper on 'The History of the Edomites, and the City of Petra,' giving a detailed account of what is known of the country and its commercial connexions, from the time when Petra was retaken by the native Arabs, in the reign of the emperor Commodus. The reading of this elaborate paper was followed by some discussion as to the commerce on the Erythrean sea, and the site of Ophir, in which the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Dr. Beke, Dr. Plate, Mr. Saul, and others, took a part.

R. S. OF LITERATURE.—April 13th.—Sir John Doratt, V.P., in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Hincks read a paper 'On certain ancient Arab Queens,' in which he questioned the truth of a discovery lately announced by Colonel Rawlinson, to the effect that the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon was the ruler of a northern district of Arabia, at no great distance from Palestine. Dr. Hincks contended that we had the best authority for believing that, as "Queen of the South," she did really come to Solomon from "the uttermost parts of the earth," probably from the shores of the Indian Ocean. Colonel Rawlinson, from the fact that he has found on one of the Assyrian inscriptions that a Queen of Arabia paid tribute to the King Pul in his eighth year, infers that the country called Sheba in the Bible must be Arabia. Dr. Hincks thinks that there is no doubt that there were many Queens of Arabia besides the "Chabiba," who was contemporary with Menahem, and that many such are mentioned in ancient authors; moreover, the Assyrian inscriptions themselves notice a second Arab Queen in a different part of Arabia. Dr. Hincks stated further, that in the historical inscription of Esarhaddon, on an hexagonal cylinder in the British Museum, he is mentioned as having conquered Adumi (evidently Edom), a city of Arabia, which, of course, lay to the south of Palestine. Esar-

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haddon there states that his father Sennacherib had formerly taken it, and concludes by saying, that he made Zabua, one of his concubines, its Queen, and imposed on it a tribute of sixty camels in addition to the tribute which his father had exacted. Mr. Vaux read a paper 'On the Original Seat of the Chaldees,' in which he pointed out all that was known concerning them from the earliest notices in the Bible, and showed that, on the whole, the statements of the Greek geographers, Strabo and Ptolemy, coincided remarkably with the incidental notices in the Bible. Mr. Vaux then examined the later history of the same people during the period in which the Jewish kingdom was in most direct contact with Babylonia, and during the time when a Chaldean ruler, Nebuchadnezzar, invaded and conquered Judea. In opposition to the theory proposed by Professor Heeren, and still retained by many writers on the Continent, Mr. Vaux expressed his belief that the Chaldean empire of Nebuchadnezzar was not the result of an immigration into Babylonia of a conquering tribe from the northern mountains of Kurdistan, but the gradual growth of many centuries, during which period the Bible and profane authors are equally silent. Mr. Vaux stated that, in his opinion, this immigration from the north was a pure conjecture, unbased upon any historical data, and, at the same time, an unsatisfactory attempt to account for an event which is really explained sufficiently by the indications of the earlier history of this people, which may be found in the Bible.

At the conclusion of the paper, Dr. Hincks made a few remarks in support of the view taken by Mr. Vaux, and stated, in confirmation of it, that on early Assyrian inscriptions, which he has deciphered, the Chaldees are mentioned by name as a people living on the northern shores of the Persian Gulf, at the southern extremity of Mesopotamia.

**ANTIQUARIES.** — April 14th.—Captain W. H. Smyth, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Joseph Mackie, Mr. Kyrke Penson, Dr. J. B. Nicholson, of St. Albans, W. Francis Ainsworth, Esq., and Dr. F. C. Lukis, were elected Fellows. Dr. J. H. Todd exhibited an impression of a Chinese seal, said to have been found a short time since in Ireland, at a great depth in the earth. A note from Mr. Birch was read on the age of these seals, which had puzzled some of the best Chinese scholars. Mr. Birch was of opinion that they cannot be ascribed to so early a date as had been at one time assigned to them. Patrick Chalmers, Esq., of Aldbar, exhibited a drawing of a rude cross and chain of bronze, which had been found in the churchyard of Kingoldrum, in Forfarshire, with a skeleton which had been interred in a rude description of tomb formed of three upright flagstones. The body had been placed in a bent position, with the head resting on the knees. A glass vessel was also said to have been found within the grave, which had had formerly been included within the precincts of the present churchyard of Kingoldrum. Mr. Fairholt exhibited a very beautiful drawing which he had made of a sepulchral slab, discovered in 1839 in the pavement of St. Mary's Church, Ely, when that edifice underwent some repairs. It is now preserved in the Cathedral of Ely. Mr. Fairholt ascribes it to the early part of the twelfth century. It represents the effigy of a bishop borne aloft by an angel,—the usual mode of depicting the departing soul,—placed beneath a circular arch, on the soffit of which is the inscription, SANCTVS. MICHAELIS. ORATE. PRO. ME. The first portion was then read of a Memoir, addressed to Mr. Akerman, by Mr. George Pryce, of Bristol, 'On the claims usually accorded to Simon de Burton and the two Canynges, as the founders and reconstructors of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe.' The writer commenced by referring to the opinions of several antiquaries, some of whom he found had been weak enough to allow themselves to be misled by the forgeries of the boy Chatterton. He then passed to the examination of various documents of the time, and concluded the first portion of his Memoir by reviewing certain passages in the Civic Annals of

Bristol. Notice was then given from the chair that the anniversary meeting for the choice of President and Council would be held this day.

**ETHNOLOGICAL.** — April 13th.—G. B. Greenough, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. John Lionel Beale, Esq., and Dr. Sexton, were elected Fellows of the Society. 'On the Indians of South Peru, with Remarks on the Incas,' by William Bollaert, F.R.G.S. The origin of the word *Peru* is involved in some obscurity. In the Quichua language the country is called Taguantin-Suyo, or the four quarters of the empire of the Incas; the people are called Inca-prunam; the word *pruna* signifying man. Inca, Inga, Inka, or rather Ynca, may come from Ynti, the sun; the word Inca, however, does not occur in any Quichua book with which I am acquainted; the word may belong to the Incas' language, which is now lost. The first Inca called himself Manco Capac, which in Quichua dictionaries is stated to mean rich in virtue, but the words are not Quichua, and are known to be foreign additions. The Aymara nations may be traced from the Lake Titicaca in a south-east direction through the province of Tarapaca to the coast, and under the Incas their morality was so simple that it was comprehended in the three following principles, *ama sua, ama qualla, ama llulla*, no thieves, no sluggards, no liars. It is stated that before the Incas the Indians were in a very barbarous state; if so, it is certain there were powerful nations among them, one of whom, the Aymaras, erected large stone buildings and constructed other works. The ruins of pyramids and statues of Tea-Huanacu, north-west of Lake Paz, in the Aymara country, are of that early period. These Cyclopean ruins are monuments of a great nation. Many of the stones are thirty-eight feet long, eighteen feet broad, and six feet thick, which are hewn and worked with great accuracy, and brought from a great distance. Cicero de Leon (a companion of Pizarro) says that the natives attribute the construction to a race of men who inhabited the ridge of the Cordillera long anterior to the foundation of the Incas' empire. The Aymara Indians, at present in the province of Tarapaca, are doubtless descended from those who lived there prior to the Inca. Almagro's troops, on their return from the discovery of Chile in 1537, came along the eastern margin of the desert of Atacama, when South Peru was discovered, and where some of his followers remained behind in the less arid localities of Pica, Tarapaca, and Camiña, which contained Indian populations under Aymara chiefs, named Sanga, Opo, Chuquichambi, Ayoire, Tancari, &c., which names are still found amongst them. In our own day, the Quichua and Aymara nations are the chief ones known in the inhabited parts of Peru. The Indians of Atacama appear to be distinct from them, and the Changos or fishermen found between Cobijo and Copiapo are a mixed breed, and do not constitute a separate tribe, as is sometimes stated. At Acapulco, 16° 30' north latitude (whence the Spanish galleons traded to Manila), the inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards, Indians, Negroes, and Chinese, of which the offspring in some cases are like the Malay people. In some of the cities of Spanish America, particularly where Negroes were taken as slaves, the mixture has produced strange varieties of man. The natives of Esmeraldas, Rio Verde, and Atacames, are Zambos, apparently a mixture of Negro and Indian. The tradition is, that a ship having Negroes on board arrived on the coast (for soon after the conquest large numbers of Negroes were brought by the Spaniards from Africa to Panama and thence to Peru), and having landed, killed a great number of the male Indians, took their widows and daughters for wives, and thus laid the foundation of the present race. Their language is not the Quichua, which is the general one of the Indians; it is rather nasal, and appears to be scanty of words. In this language a woman is *teona*, a man *qual-teona*, a bitch dog *shang-teona*. It is not inharmonious, and some of their songs are not devoid of melody. They are very honest and truthful. The Indian of Tarapaca is quiet and inoffensive; his only arm is the sling, with which he

hunts the huanaco, vicuna, and biscacha. He marries at an early age. They are slow but persevering, and whilst the men convey the produce of their land into the Creole towns, the women left at home assist in the cultivation and tend the llamas and alpacas.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

**Monday.** — Geographical, 8½ p.m.—(1. Extracts from a Journal up the Koladyn River (Aracan), with Description of the Scenery, Topography, Inhabitants, and Products of the Country, by Captain S. R. Tickell, B.N.I.; 2. Notes of an Excursion to the Supposed Tombs of Ezekiel and the Neighbourhood of the Sacred Cities of Nafij and Kerbelah, through the Marshes west of the Euphrates, by Thomas Kerr Lynch, Esq.) —communicated by Colonel Rawlinson, C.B.)

- London Institution, 7 p.m.—(Rev. R. Walker, F.R.S., on Sound.)
- Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.—(James Meikle, Esq., on the Theory of Progressive Mortality and its Application to Valuations.)
- School of Mines.—(Natural History, 1 p.m.)—(Mining, 3 p.m.)

**Tuesday.** — Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(W. Carpmel, Esq., on the Electric Telegraph.)

- Medical and Chirurgical, 8 p.m.
- Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(Observations on Salt Water, and its Application to the Generation of Steam, by Mr. J. B. Huntington.)
- Zoological, 9 p.m.
- Meteorological, 7 p.m.
- School of Mines.—(Chemistry, 11 a.m.)—(Metallurgy, 1 p.m.)—(Geology, 3 p.m.)

**Wednesday.** — Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Microscopical, 8 p.m.)

- R. S. Literature, 3 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
- Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
- School of Mines.—(Metallurgy, 11 a.m.)—(Metallurgy, 1 p.m.)—(Mining, 3 p.m.)

**Thursday.** — Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Dr. E. Franklin, on Technological Chemistry.)

- Royal, 8½ p.m.
- Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
- Numismatic, 7 p.m.
- London Institution, 12 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
- School of Mines.—(Chemistry, 11 a.m.)—(Metallurgy, 1 p.m.)—(Geology, 3 p.m.)

**Friday.** — Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(W. Brockedon, Esq., on the Treatment of Foreign Wines, and the Extensive Injuries recently caused by a Fungus on the Grape.)

- Zoological, 1 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
- Department of Practical Art, 7 p.m.—(Professor E. Forbes, on Animal Forms—the Molluscan Type.)
- School of Mines.—(Metallurgy, 11 a.m.)—(Natural History, 1 p.m.)—(Mining, 3 p.m.)

**Saturday.** — Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Prof. Faraday, on Static Electricity.)

- Medical, 8 p.m.

#### VARIETIES.

**Books, &c., to the East Indies.** — The Postmaster-General has issued a notice to the public, specifying that, from and after the 1st day of May next, printed books may be transmitted by post between the United Kingdom and the East Indies by the overland mail *via* Southampton, or by the direct packet from Plymouth *via* the Cape of Good Hope, (subject to the usual conditions as to being in open covers, having no writing or marks, &c.,) at the following rates of postage:—Packet not exceeding ½ lb. weight, 6d.; not exceeding 1 lb., 1s.; not exceeding 2 lb., 2s.; and not exceeding 3 lb., 3s.

**The Proposed Wellington Monument in Guildhall, London.** — The Court of Common Council have resolved that the designs for the monument in honour of the late Duke of Wellington, to be erected in the Guildhall, and which a committee recommended should be limited for competition to six artists, the unsuccessful ones to receive one hundred guineas each, shall, on the contrary, be open for general competition by British artists, at a cost of 5,000*l.*, with power, however, to the committee to expend five hundred guineas in rewarding five of the unsuccessful candidates as they may think proper.—*Builder.*

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**T. L. T.—R. N.—S. E. R.** — A lover of art—received.

**Erratum.** — In making a copy of the Duke of Northumberland's picture of the Dodo last week, it was necessary to remove some of the foreground described by Mr. Broderip. Along with this a bird had to be removed, and owing to this removal a leg had to be put to the Dodo. The error in our wood-engraving consists in the leg put in being that of a Duck instead of a Dodo. It should have been feathered above the knee.

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